

**General Assembly**

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Item 22 (b) of the preliminary list*

**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional
and other organizations: cooperation between
the United Nations and the Black Sea Economic
Cooperation Organization**

**Cooperation between the United Nations and the Black Sea
Economic Cooperation Organization****Report of the Secretary-General****Summary**

The Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC) was granted observer status in the General Assembly at the fifty-fourth session of the Assembly on 8 October 1999 (resolution 54/3).

The present report is submitted in compliance with resolution 55/211 of 20 December 2000 on cooperation between the United Nations and BSEC, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of that resolution. The report provides a brief résumé of the status of the cooperative relationship between BSEC and various United Nations organizations during 2001 and 2002. United Nations organizations, notably the Economic Commission for Europe and the United Nations Environment Programme, have entered into formal cooperation agreements with BSEC and initiated joint programmes pertaining to fields of common interest. It is recommended that such cooperation be continued and strengthened in the fields of common interest, including those identified in the cooperation agreements.

* A/57/50/Rev.1.



I. Economic Commission for Europe

1. In accordance with the Cooperation Agreement between the Economic Commission for Europe (ECE) and the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization (BSEC), signed in Istanbul on 2 July 2001, the two organizations agreed to cooperate in fields of joint interest with a particular focus on economic analysis and statistics, protection of the environment, sustainable energy, inland transport, trade, industry and entrepreneurship for the benefit of their common 11 member States.

2. The Economic Commission for Europe has participated in semi-annual meetings of the Council of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of BSEC Member States and in ministerial meetings on transport and on small- and medium-scale enterprises. It has further contributed to priority projects of BSEC, inter alia, in the organization of workshops in the field of small- and medium-scale enterprises, the formulation of transport action plans, the drafting of the Ministerial Memorandum of Understanding on the Facilitation of Road Transport of Goods in the BSEC Region, the establishment of a list of priority United Nations international legal instruments in the field of transport for accession by member States and the identification of the BSEC Ring Transport Corridor. The "Comparative analysis of the Action Plans/Programmes of the Black Sea Pan-European Transport Area and BSEC" (May 2001), prepared by ECE, became an important document on ways to improve their cooperation and avoid duplication of transport activities in the region.

II. United Nations Environment Programme

3. In accordance with the Cooperation Agreement between the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and BSEC, signed in Istanbul on 20 February 2002, UNEP has undertaken to support the activities of BSEC on information exchange and the provision of information to users in BSEC member States, the creation of environmental information systems and the implementation of joint programmes for the assessment and monitoring of the environment. In the context of the Agreement, UNEP organized a Regional Training Seminar for Port Enforcement Officers in Constanza, Romania, from 5 to 9 November 2001.

III. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

4. Subsequent to the BSEC document, entitled "Project proposal on institutional strengthening to facilitate intra- and interregional agricultural trade among BSEC member States", drafted in consultation with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) in 2001, consultations are continuing between the two organizations on the funding of technical assistance through FAO for the enhancement of regional food security.

IV. Conclusion

5. The Secretary-General has undertaken concrete steps towards the implementation of resolution 55/211 in respect of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Organization, including consultations with that organization and the initiation of joint programmes pertaining to fields of common interest to both organizations.

V. Recommendation

6. The Secretary-General, as well as specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations, inter alia, ECE, UNEP and FAO, should continue to hold consultations and to formulate and implement joint programmes pertaining to fields of common interest to BSEC and the relevant United Nations organizations, including the implementation of the aforementioned Cooperation Agreements.



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Security Council**

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Items 30, 36, 37, 57, 67, 74, 76, 96, 103, 162 and 163 of the preliminary list*

**Security Council
Fifty-seventh year**

The role of the United Nations in promoting a new global human order

The situation in the Middle East

The situation in Afghanistan and its implications for international peace and security

Peace, security and reunification on the Korean peninsula

General and complete disarmament

Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty

International cooperation in the peaceful uses of outer space

Globalization and interdependence

International drug control

Report of the Special Committee on the Charter of the United Nations and on the Strengthening of the Role of the Organization

Measures to eliminate international terrorism

Letter dated 14 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith the text of the Declaration by the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, signed in St. Petersburg on 7 June 2002 (see annex).

* A/57/50/Rev.1.



On behalf of the Permanent Missions to the United Nations of the member countries of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, and as the representative of the country where the meeting took place, I should be grateful if you would have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly under agenda items 30, 36, 37, 57, 67, 74, 76, 96, 103, 162 and 163 of the preliminary list, and also of the Security Council.

(Signed) Sergey Lavrov

Annex to the letter dated 14 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: Russian and Chinese]

Declaration by the heads of State of the members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization

Today we, the heads of State of the People's Republic of China, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan, solemnly signed the Charter — the basic constituent document of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO). This event marks the creation of the legal foundation for a new international association, the establishment of which we proclaimed in June 2001 in Shanghai.

We believe that the establishment of SCO is in keeping with the actual situation in the region and in the world, and also corresponds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the six countries.

I

SCO is the successor of the "Shanghai Five" and was established on the basis of two agreements, which were innovative for the Asian continent, on confidence-building measures in the military sphere and on arms reductions.

SCO was established in order to strengthen mutual trust, friendship and good-neighbourliness between the member States, consolidate multilateral cooperation in the maintenance and strengthening of peace, security and stability in the region, jointly counteract new challenges and threats, encourage effective and mutually advantageous cooperation in various spheres, and promote economic growth and the social and cultural development of the member States.

SCO is based on the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and inviolability of borders, non-interference in internal affairs, non-use of force or threat of its use, and equal rights of all member States.

II

The rapid fulfilment of the procedures for the ratification of the SCO Charter and the Agreement on the regional counter-terrorist structure of SCO will contribute to the early launching of all the mechanisms designed to ensure the effective functioning of SCO.

The national coordinators of SCO are instructed, without waiting for the completion of all the domestic procedures for the entry into force of the SCO Charter, to proceed to prepare the range of contractual and normative texts regulating the procedure for the work of the SCO organs and other aspects of its activity.

Within the framework of SCO, active steps will be taken to implement the Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism, and to adopt appropriate texts on multilateral cooperation in curbing illicit narcotics and

arms trafficking and other types of criminal activity of a transnational character, and also illegal migration.

The establishment of a mechanism for the mutual exchange of information and for seeking joint positions on foreign policy issues of mutual interest, including issues arising within international organizations and forums such as the United Nations, is of current significance.

We note with satisfaction that along with the solution of organizational issues, the process of the development and institutionalization of cooperation among member States on specific topics in various fields is under way. We greatly value the outcome of the first meeting of heads of Government of the SCO countries on 14 September 2001 in Almaty and the meetings of Ministers for Foreign Affairs on 7 January 2002 in Beijing and 26 April 2002 in Moscow, and we support the development of contacts between defence, foreign policy and border departments, directors of law-enforcement bodies and special services within the framework of the "Bishkek Group", ministries of culture, emergency services and other governmental structures. We agreed to continue the gradual expansion of areas of cooperation between the SCO member States.

We believe that the development of economic partnership is a particularly important goal in the work of SCO. To this end, the negotiating process will be intensified on issues of the establishment of favourable conditions for trade and investment and the formulation of a long-term programme of multilateral trade and economic cooperation in accordance with the Memorandum between the Governments of the SCO member States of 14 September 2001. In the near future, it will be necessary to determine priority projects for practical cooperation in such spheres as building transport links and energy projects, water use, obtaining and transporting energy resources, and also other spheres of mutual interest.

III

The SCO member States are developing their relations within the framework of the evolving multipolar system of international relations and believe that the world order in the twenty-first century must be based on mechanisms for the collective solution of crucial problems, the supremacy of law and the gradual democratization of international relations.

The SCO member States will make efforts for the prevention and peaceful settlement of international conflicts associated with inter-ethnic, inter-faith, territorial, political and other differences, in strict accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law.

The SCO member States intend to increase cooperation with each other and with other countries in the search for answers to the challenges of the process of globalization, neutralization of its negative aspects and possible risks, and preservation of the variety of forms of economic, social and cultural development. Globalization and the national interests of States are not mutually exclusive, but mutually enhancing structural elements of the developing world order. The international community needs to work out security concepts of a new type, based on the principles of mutual trust, mutual advantage, equality and cooperation, contributing to a radical weakening of the factors undermining security, and the eradication of sources of new threats.

The SCO member States are resolved to intensify cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism, organized crime, illicit trafficking of narcotics and psychotropic substances, and also weapons. They regard these phenomena as transnational threats, which can be effectively tackled only through the organization of collective efforts by the international community.

The SCO member States firmly reject all acts, methods and practices of terrorism. The struggle against terrorism must be waged on the basis of the norms and principles of international law, must not single out any religion or individual countries or ethnic groups, and must be devoid of bias and double standards.

The SCO member States believe that it is necessary to create a global system to deal with new threats and challenges, with a central coordinating role for the United Nations and its Security Council, which would include appropriate multilateral mechanisms for cooperation covering early warning and prevention of emerging threats and a decisive and adequate response to such threats. For actions in this area, it is crucially important to formulate principles within the framework of the United Nations and also a clear, universally binding international legal basis for counter-terrorist activities which would not allow for dual interpretation and would not serve as a cover for interference in the affairs of other States and infringement of their sovereignty.

The Shanghai Convention on Combating Terrorism, Separatism and Extremism of 15 June 2001, and also the Agreement between the States members of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization on the regional counter-terrorist structure, of 7 June 2002, represent an important contribution to these efforts and create clear legal parameters for the development at the regional level of practical cooperation in combating terrorism, separatism and extremism.

The SCO member States are convinced that an important part of global counter-terrorist efforts should be to deprive terrorism of its social foundation, including the eradication of poverty, unemployment, illiteracy, and discrimination on racial, ethnic and religious grounds.

The SCO member States support each other's efforts to eliminate the manifestations of terrorism, separatism and extremism, and also the steps taken by the international community to close off the channels of financing of terrorist activity, and will intensify their own efforts to prevent the preparation and financing of acts of terrorism in their own territories and deny refuge to terrorists.

The SCO member States confirm their intention to do everything possible to help strengthen the role of the United Nations in international affairs and further enhance the effectiveness and authority of the Security Council, which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security.

The SCO member States believe that the observance of the international nuclear non-proliferation regime is one of the most important elements of ensuring peace and security both in Asia, and at the global level. The early accession of all countries to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, and also the signing and ratification of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty by States which have not yet done so, will help strengthen strategic stability at various levels.

The SCO member States support the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones, including the initiative of the Republic of Uzbekistan to establish a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central Asia.

The SCO member States stress their respect for and support of the non-nuclear status of Mongolia.

The SCO member States welcome the conclusion of a new treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States of America concerning further major reductions in strategic offensive weapons, and regard this as a positive contribution to the reduction of nuclear weapons.

The SCO member States call for an early start to the multilateral negotiations on the preparation of a comprehensive agreement on the non-emplacement of weapons in outer space, and the non-use of force or threat of its use in relation to space targets.

The SCO member States, committing themselves to act in accordance with the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, confirm the universality, indivisibility, interdependence and interrelatedness of all human rights and also their obligations to observe human rights and fundamental freedoms, consider peace and development to be the basic guarantee of the promotion and protection of human rights, and oppose the application of double standards in human rights issues and interference in the internal affairs of other States under the pretext of protecting them.

IV

The SCO member States have the inalienable right to choose freely the forms and methods of ensuring their security, including the development of cooperation with other States. They will follow this policy in such a way as not to cause negative consequences for regional stability and security.

The SCO member States consider that the security of Central Asia is inseparably linked with the prospects of the peace process in Afghanistan. In this connection, they will intensify cooperation with each other in promoting the post-war political and economic recovery of this country.

The SCO member States welcome the establishment of a new, stable Afghanistan, free from terror, war, drugs and poverty, and declare their respect for the cultures and traditions of all peoples inhabiting that country. They are prepared to promote the process of the establishment of a broadly representative government in the interests of the entire Afghan people.

The SCO member States wish to see the Asian and Pacific region as a zone of peace, stability and joint prosperity, and are prepared to cooperate constructively with all States and regional associations in establishing a cooperative system of security throughout the region, within the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, taking into account to an equal degree the interests and approaches of all participants. The strengthening of the mechanisms of multilateral cooperation which have already proved their worth, such as the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) Regional Forum and others, will contribute to the establishment of such a system.

The SCO member States believe that the Government of the People's Republic of China is the sole legitimate Government representing all of China, and that Taiwan is an inseparable part of the territory of China.

The SCO member States support the efforts of the two Korean States to develop and expand dialogue and cooperation in the spirit of the agreements of the inter-Korean summit meeting in June 2000 and believe that it is useful to develop dialogue and constructive cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the United States of America and other countries of the West in order to achieve lasting peace and stability on the Korean peninsula.

The SCO member States call upon India and Pakistan to resume political dialogue in order to banish tension and develop cooperation between the two countries.

The SCO member States express deep concern about the protracted crisis in the Middle East, which is having an adverse effect on regional and international security and stability. The SCO member States call upon Israel and Palestine to proceed immediately to implement the relevant resolutions of the Security Council, respond positively to the peace-keeping efforts of the international community, and resume the search for peaceful ways of resolving the dispute.

The SCO member States are prepared to continue political and diplomatic efforts together with the international community in order to ensure the full implementation of all the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council on the Iraq question.

The SCO member States commend the initiative of the Republic of Kazakhstan to convene the Conference on cooperation and confidence-building measures in Asia and believe that this forum, along with the existing structures and mechanisms in Asia, will play an important role in raising the level of mutual trust and the development of multilateral cooperation among the Asian countries.

V

We confirm that SCO is not a bloc or a closed alliance, is not directed against individual countries or groups of States, and is open to broad cooperation with other States and international associations in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations and the norms of international law, on the basis of mutual interests and commonality of approaches to resolving regional and worldwide problems.

(Signed) Jiang Zemin
President of the People's Republic of China

(Signed) N. A. Nazarbaev
President of the Republic of Kazakhstan

(Signed) A. A. Akayev
President of the Kyrgyz Republic

(Signed) **V. V. Putin**
President of the Russian Federation

(Signed) **E. S. Rakhmonov**
President of the Republic of Tajikistan

(Signed) **I. A. Karimov**
President of the Republic of Uzbekistan

St. Petersburg, 7 June 2002

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**Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers
in Tajikistan****Financing of the United Nations Mission of Observers
in Tajikistan****Report of the Secretary-General***Summary*

The present report provides details on the final disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT). The inventory value of the assets of the Mission as at 31 December 2000 amounted to \$9.6 million, 68 per cent of which has been transferred to the other peacekeeping operations or to the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi, Italy, for temporary storage. The disposition of UNMOT assets has been guided by the principles endorsed by the General Assembly in section VII of its resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994.

The action to be taken by the General Assembly, as set out in paragraph 7 below, is to take note of the report on the final disposition of UNMOT assets.

* A/57/50/Rev.1.



I. Introduction

1. By its resolution 968 (1994) of 16 December 1994, the Security Council established the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan (UNMOT). The mandate of the Observer Mission was extended by subsequent Council resolutions.
2. By its resolution 1274 (1999) of 12 November 1999, the Security Council, considering the report of the Secretary-General on the situation in Tajikistan dated 4 November 1999 (S/1999/1127), decided to extend the mandate of the Observer Mission for a period of six months until 15 May 2000. This was the final extension of the Mission. Operationally, the Mission has since been closed.
3. The present report on the final disposition of the assets of UNMOT is submitted pursuant to section VII of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994, in which the Assembly endorsed the proposals of the Secretary-General for the disposition of the assets of peacekeeping operations contained in his report of 25 May 1994 (A/48/945, para. 110 (d)) and the recommendations of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions contained in its report of 18 November 1994 (A/49/664, para. 116).

II. Classification and disposition of the assets of the United Nations Mission of Observers in Tajikistan

4. The process of liquidating the assets of UNMOT was guided by the following principles and policies, as approved by the General Assembly in section VII of its resolution 49/233 A.

(a) Equipment in good condition that conforms to established standardization or is considered compatible with existing equipment will be redeployed to other United Nations operations elsewhere in the world or will be placed in reserve to form the start-up kits for use by future missions;

(b) Equipment not required by other peacekeeping missions but which may be useful for operations of other United Nations agencies, international organizations or non-governmental organizations and which it is not feasible to keep in reserve will be sold to a relevant agency or organization;

(c) Any equipment or property not required or which it is not feasible to dispose of in the above manner or which is in poor condition will be subject to commercial disposal in the area of operations, following standard United Nations regulations and procedures;

(d) Any surplus mission assets remaining after disposition under the terms referred to in paragraphs (a) to (c) above, and/or any assets which have already been installed in the country and which, if dismantled, would in fact set back the rehabilitation process of the country, will be contributed to the duly recognized Government of the country involved. This refers in particular to airfield installations and equipment, bridges and mine-clearing equipment. All efforts should be made to obtain from the Government its agreement to compensate the United Nations in a mutually acceptable form (inter alia, contributions, services, tax exemption) for the residual value of any surplus mission assets installed in the country which could not be otherwise disposed of. The General Assembly should, as a matter of principle, be

requested to approve any such disposition of mission assets, which would provide for free-of-charge contribution to the Government.

5. Based on the inventory records as at 31 December 2000, the assets of UNMOT amounted to an inventory value of \$9.6 million. These assets have been grouped into 13 categories of equipment presented in standard peacekeeping operation budgets: prefabricated buildings, vehicular equipment, communications equipment, office equipment, data-processing equipment, generators, observation equipment, petrol tank plus metering equipment, medical and dental equipment, accommodation equipment, refrigeration equipment, miscellaneous equipment and water purification equipment.

6. In accordance with the principles and policies recalled in paragraph 4 above, the assets of UNMOT have been placed into three groups, as presented in summarized form in table I below, in annex I and in detailed form in annexes II to IV to the present report.

Table I
Summary of the final disposition of assets of UNMOT

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Group	Inventory value
I. Transferred to other missions or for temporary storage to the United Nations Logistics Base	6 609.8
II. Disposed of in the Mission area	
(a) Sold	177.8
(b) Donated	-
III. Written-off	2 857.0
Total	9 644.6

(a) Group I includes assets identified as meeting the requirements of other United Nations missions. The items in this group, with an inventory value of \$6,609,800 (68 per cent of total asset value), have been transferred to other United Nations missions, United Nations Headquarters and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi for temporary storage pending future use. Details are shown in annex II;

(b) Group II consists of assets with an inventory value of \$177,800 and includes two subgroups: II (a), items sold, and II (b), items donated as follows:

(i) Subgroup II (a), with an inventory value of \$177,800 (2 per cent of the total asset value), consists of assets sold to other organizations or within the Mission area. A breakdown of the recipients of these assets is shown in the table below and more detailed information is contained in annex III. The amount of \$20,700, representing the proceeds of sale, was credited as miscellaneous income to the UNMOT Special Account;

Table 2
Sale of the assets of UNMOT

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Sold to</i>	<i>Inventory value</i>	<i>Sale value</i>
United Nations agencies and NGOs	1.0	0.3
Government and local institutions	4.2	1.2
Private individuals	172.6	19.2
Total	177.8	20.7

(ii) No assets are proposed for free-of-charge contribution to the Government of Tajikistan under subgroup II (b);

(c) Group III totals \$2,857,000 (30 per cent of the total asset inventory value). Detailed information on all items in the various categories of assets written-off by the UNMOT Local Property Survey Board, is shown in annex IV to the present report. Summarized information is provided in table 3. The approval of the write-offs has not yet been completed by the Headquarters Property Survey Board.

Table 3
Written-off United Nations property reported by UNMOT

(Thousands of United States dollars)

<i>Category</i>	<i>Inventory value</i>	<i>Residual value</i>
Obsolescence	319.5	98.2
Reported lost	11.1	7.8
Wear and tear	2 126.8	767.2
Surplus	146.9	63.8
Accident	66.1	31.8
Theft	3.1	0.9
Damage	183.5	77.8
Total	2 857.0	1 047.5

III. Action to be taken by the General Assembly

7. The action to be taken by the General Assembly is to take note of the report on the final disposition of UNMOT assets.

Annex I

Summary of the final disposition of assets

(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of assets	Group I				Group II				Group III							
	Transferred to other missions or for temporary storage to UNLB				Disposed of in the Mission area				Written-off							
					Subgroup (a) (Sold)				Subgroup (b) (Donated)				Subgroup (a) (Written-off)			
	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value		
Prefabricated buildings																
Ablution units	4	38.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8.5	9	47.2				
Accommodation units	12	49.0	4	18.0	-	-	-	-	45	190.5	61	257.5				
Rubb Halls/benches	3	95.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	95.3				
Subtotal	19	183.0	4	18.0	-	-	-	-	50	199.0	73	400.0				
Vehicle equipment																
Light vehicles	65	904.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	668.3	109	1 577.8				
Medium vehicles	1	50.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31.2	2	81.6				
Heavy vehicles	2	141.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	141.5				
Engineering equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Material handling equipment	3	55.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	55.6				
Armoured vehicles (military)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Armoured vehicles (civilian)	21	2 080.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	301.6	30	2 381.8				
Mine-clearing vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Transport tools and equipment	29	70.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	13.4	41	83.7				
Subtotal	121	3 307.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	66	1 014.5	187	4 321.9				
Communications equipment																
Complementary	62	107.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13.7	64	121.4				
Telephone equipment	76	291.1	11	10.2	-	-	-	-	22	30.6	109	321.6				
Satellite equipment	143	678.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	39	261.7	182	940.0				
HF equipment	59	188.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	295.6	107	484.0				
VHF/UHF equipment	427	291.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	87	46.9	514	338.3				
Broadcasting equipment	15	67.8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	16	68.4				
Power supply	13	12.1	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	5	27.8	19	40.0				
Tools and equipment	82	164.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	34	33.8	116	198.2				
Subtotal	877	1 801.3	12	11.0	-	-	-	-	238	710.7	1 127	2 523.0				

Category of assets	Group I				Group II				Group III				
	Transferred to other relations or for temporary storage to UNLB				Disposed of in the Mission area				Written-off				
	Quantity	Inventory value	Quantity	Inventory value	Subgroup (a) (Sold)	Quantity	Inventory value	Subgroup (b) (Donated)	Quantity	Inventory value	Subgroup (a) (Written-off)	Quantity	Inventory value
Office equipment													
Photocopiers	19	48.1	9	23.1	-	-	-	-	30	61.9	-	58	110.0
Office complementary equipment	20	10.5	13	4.2	-	-	-	-	29	12.0	-	62	22.5
Sales	5	3.1	3	2.7	-	-	-	-	5	3.1	-	13	6.2
Subtotal	44	61.7	25	30.0	-	-	-	-	64	77.0	-	133	138.7
Data-processing equipment													
Desktop computers	93	132.6	1	0.8	-	-	-	-	131	172.5	-	225	305.1
Laptop computers	41	87.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	73.6	-	71	160.7
Printers	64	68.3	12	7.7	-	-	-	-	148	77.1	-	224	145.4
Monitors	117	46.5	32	9.8	-	-	-	-	132	36.2	-	249	82.8
Servers	9	183.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	104.2	-	13	287.8
Tools and equipment	85	137.4	41	24.9	-	-	-	-	175	79.8	-	301	217.1
Subtotal	409	655.6	86	43.2	-	-	-	-	620	543.4	-	1 115	1 342.2
Generators	28	297.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	53.2	-	37	350.7
Subtotal	28	297.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	53.2	-	37	350.7
Observation equipment													
Biscollars	10	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.0	-	14	4.6
Night observation device	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	10	2.6	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2.0	-	14	4.6
Petrol tank plus metering equipment													
Fuel tank	-	-	10	31.2	-	-	-	-	13	37.8	-	23	69.0
Fuel pump	3	3.9	3	19.2	-	-	-	-	8	21.3	-	14	44.4
Subtotal	3	3.9	13	50.4	-	-	-	-	21	59.1	-	37	113.4
Medical and dental equipment													
Surgical theatre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25.4	-	28	25.4
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25.4	-	28	25.4

Category of assets	Group I			Group II			Group III		
	Transferred to other missions or for temporary storage to UNLB			Disposed of in the Mission area			Written-off		
	Quantity	Inventory value		Subgroup (a) (Sold)	Inventory value	Subgroup (b) (Donated)	Subgroup (a) (Written-off)	Inventory value	Total
Accessories equipment									
Sea containers	45	43.1	1	1.5	-	-	54	72.9	117.5
Subtotal	45	43.1	1	1.5	-	-	54	72.9	117.5
Refrigeration equipment									
Refrigerators	16	5.0	19	4.0	-	-	41	10.6	19.6
Subtotal	16	5.0	19	4.0	-	-	41	10.6	19.6
Miscellaneous equipment									
Air conditioners	65	36.5	4	2.0	-	-	53	29.7	66.2
Audio-visual equipment	18	64.6	9	4.8	-	-	35	18.1	89.5
Electrical equipment	23	27.6	-	-	-	-	4	11.6	39.2
Furniture	2	2.2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.2
Household appliances	5	2.8	17	2.5	-	-	38	6.5	11.8
Kitchen equipment	1	0.7	5	4.1	-	-	9	7.4	12.2
Lighting equipment	4	16.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.4
Photographic equipment	8	10.4	18	6.3	-	-	21	7.0	23.7
Pumping equipment	2	1.3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.3
Security equipment	11	63.7	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	64.0
Tools, general purpose	14	14.2	-	-	-	-	13	8.1	22.3
Warehouse equipment	3	5.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.1
Subtotal	156	247.5	53	19.7	-	-	174	88.7	355.9
Water purification equipment									
Water purification equipment	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	1.8
Subtotal	2	1.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	1.8
Total	1 730	6 609.8	213	177.8	-	-	1 378	2 857.8	9 644.6

Annex II

Property transferred to other missions

(Thousands of United States dollars)

A. Property transferred to the Field Administration and Logistics Division reserve, the United Nations Civilian Police Mission in Haiti, United Nations Headquarters, the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon and the United Nations Logistics Base at Brindisi

Category of assets	FIELD reserve			MIPOMUH			UNHQ			UNIFIL			UNLB		
	Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value	
Professional buildings															
Allegation units	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Accommodation units	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Kitchen units	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Robb facilities	2	63.5		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	2	63.5		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Vehicle equipment															
Light vehicles	26	449.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		9	101.1	
Medium vehicles	1	508		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Heavy vehicles	2	141.5		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Engineering equipment	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Motorized handling equipment	1	13.4		-	-		-	-		-	-		2	42.1	
Armoured vehicles (military)	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Armoured vehicles (civilian)	20	1 930.0		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Motorcycles	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Transport tools and equipment	25	62.7		-	-		-	-		-	-		11	143.2	
Subtotal	75	2 667.1		-	-		-	-		-	-		11	143.2	
Communications equipment															
Complementary	49	64.3		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	0.5	
Telephone equipment	44	142.7		-	-		2	30.0		-	-		2	1.9	
Satellite equipment	112	388.1		-	-		-	-		-	-		4	19.2	
HF equipment	53	169.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
VHF/UHF equipment	246	265.3		-	-		-	-		130.0	57.2		3	4.1	
Broadcasting equipment	6	26.4		-	-		-	-		-	-		2	27.4	
Radio equipment	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Power supply	11	10.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Tools and equipment	61	96.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	682	1 044.3		-	-		2	30.0		130.0	57.2		13	53.3	

Category of assets	FALD reserve			MIPONUH			UNHQ			UNEPIL			UNLB		
	Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value	
Office equipment															
Photocopiers	12	19.5		-	-		-	-		-	-		3	6.5	
Office complementary equipment	6	2.8		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Safes	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	18	22.3		-	-		-	-		-	-		3	6.5	
Data-processing equipment															
Desktop computers	67	88.1		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Laptop computers	28	60.7		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Printers	30	21.5		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Monitors	88	35.4		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Servers	2	34.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Tools and equipment	25	51.7		1	0.6		-	-		-	-		4	13.4	
Subtotal	240	291.6		1	0.6		-	-		-	-		11	84.9	
Generators															
Generators	23	217.0		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	31.9	
Subtotal	23	217.0		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	31.9	
Observation equipment															
Binoculars	10	2.6		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	10	2.6		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Field task plus monitoring equipment															
Fuel tank	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Fuel pump	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Medical and dental equipment															
Surgical theatre	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Accommodation equipment															
Sea containers	11	14.6		-	-		1	1.5		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	11	14.6		-	-		1	1.5		-	-		-	-	

Category of assets	FALD reserve			MIPONUH			UNHQ			UNFPA			UNLB		
	Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value	
Refrigeration equipment	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Refrigerators	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Refrigeration containers	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Microelectronics equipment															
Air conditioners	12	4.1		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	0.3	
Audio/Visual equipment	5	42.0		-	-		-	-		-	-		2	12.8	
Electrical equipment	14	17.4		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Furniture	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Household appliances	1	0.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Kitchen equipment	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Lighting equipment	4	16.4		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Photographic equipment	4	8.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Pumping equipment	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Security equipment	2	60.2		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Tools, general purpose	5	9.4		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Workbench equipment	1	4.1		-	-		-	-		-	-		1	0.6	
Subtotal	48	161.8		-	-		-	-		-	-		4	13.7	
Water purification equipment															
Water purification equipment	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Subtotal	-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-		-	-	
Total	1 009	4 524.6		1	0.6		3	31.5		130	57.3		43	332.6	

B. Property transferred to the United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia, the United Nations Special Mission to Afghanistan and the United Nations Tajikistan Office of Peace-building

Category of assets	UNMOGIBH			UNOMIG			UNSDM			UNTOP			Total (A+B)	
	Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value
Preferential buildings														
Administration units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	38.7	-	4	38.7
Accommodation units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	49.0	-	12	49.0
Kitchen units	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rubbish/tearage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17	31.7	-	3	93.3
Vehicle equipment														
Light vehicles	20	201.2	-	2	66.3	-	1	17.9	-	7	73.9	-	65	999.5
Medium vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	50.4
Heavy vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	141.5
Engineering equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Material handling equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Armoured vehicles (military)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	55.5
Armoured vehicles (civilian)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mini-climbing vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	150.3	-	21	2 080.3
Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport tools and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	20	201.2	-	2	66.3	-	1	17.9	-	4	7.5	-	29	70.2
Communications equipment														
Complementary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	40.7	-	62	107.7
Telephone equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	116.5	-	76	291.1
Satellite equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	271.1	-	143	678.3
HF equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	19.2	-	59	188.4
VHF/UHF equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	24.8	-	427	291.4
Broadcasting equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	14.0	-	15	67.8
Radio equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Power supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	-	13	12.1
Tools and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	68.3	-	82	164.5
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	556.4	-	877	1 891.3
Office equipment														
Photocopyers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	22.1	-	19	48.1
Office complementary equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	7.7	-	20	10.5
Tables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.1	-	5	3.1
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	32.9	-	44	61.7

Category of assets	UNAMBIT			UNWMOG			UNSMIA			UNTOP			Total (A+B)	
	Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value
Data-processing equipment														
Desktop computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	44.5	-	93	132.6
Laptop computers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	23.5	-	41	87.1
Printers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	46.0	-	64	68.3
Modems	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	10.7	-	117	46.5
Servers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	82.8	-	9	183.7
Tools and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	71.7	-	85	137.4
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157	279.5	-	499	688.6
Generators														
Generators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48.6	-	28	297.5
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	48.6	-	28	297.5
Observation equipment														
Binoculars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.6
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	2.6
Power tools plus servicing equipment														
Power tools	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel pump	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.9	-	3	3.9
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3.9	-	3	3.9
Medical and dental equipment														
Medical items	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation equipment														
Sea containers	20	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17.0	-	48	43.1
Subtotal	20	10.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17.0	-	48	43.1
Refrigeration equipment														
Refrigerators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5.0	-	16	5.0
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	5.0	-	16	5.0

Category of assets	UNACB			UNCMO			UNEMA			UNTOP			Total (1+8)		
	Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value		Quantity	Inventory value	
Miscellaneous equipment															
Air conditioners	0	-		0	-		0	-		52	32.1		65	36.5	
Audio-visual equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		11	11.8		18	66.6	
Electrical equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		9	10.2		23	27.6	
Furniture	0	-		0	-		0	-		2	2.2		2	2.2	
Household appliances	0	-		0	-		0	-		4	2.6		5	2.8	
Kitchen equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		1	0.8		1	0.8	
Lighting equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		0	-		4	16.4	
Photographic equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		4	2.2		6	10.4	
Pumping equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		2	1.3		2	1.3	
Security equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		9	3.6		11	43.7	
Tools, general purpose	0	-		0	-		0	-		9	4.8		14	14.2	
Workshop equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		1	0.5		3	5.1	
Subtotal	0	-		0	-		0	-		104	75.1		156	247.9	
Water purification equipment															
Water purification equipment	0	-		0	-		0	-		2	1.2		0	1.2	
Subtotal	0	-		0	-		0	-		2	1.2		2	1.2	
Total	48	211.3		3	64.3		1	17.9		902	1 267.6		1 750	4 084.8	

A/ST/89

(Thousands of United States Dollars)

Property sold to United Nations agencies and non-governmental organizations, government and local institutions and individuals (non-United Nations staff members)

[illegible]

Annex IV

Property written-off

(Thousands of United States dollars)

A. Property written-off as obsolete, loss, through wear and tear and surplus

Category of assets	Obsolescence			Loss			Surplus		
	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value
Pre-fabricated buildings									
Buildings with	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1.3	4.6
Accessories with	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	95.6	95.1
Kitchen with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bath with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	100.6	100.6
Vehicle equipment									
Light vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	347.9	176.2
Medium vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31.2	16.0
Heavy vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial building equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automated vehicles (railway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	301.6	100.3
Automated vehicles (airfield)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motor-vehicle vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transport with self-propulsion	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	11.6	5.2
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	68	912.1	298.3
Communication equipment									
Communication equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13.7	4.4
Telephone equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	26.3	9.5
RF equipment	1	6.1	2.6	-	-	-	47	285.5	126.9
VHF/UHF equipment	-	-	-	14	6.1	3.0	35	21.6	9.4
Radio equipment	1	6.3	0.3	-	-	-	36	301.7	113.3
Power supply	1	0.4	0.6	-	-	-	4	27.8	7.5
Recording equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tools and equipment	33	33.5	15.6	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	36	42.8	19.1	14	6.1	3.0	128	633.9	264.9
Office equipment									
Office equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopiers	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	6	22.6
Office communication equipment	8	3.1	0.6	-	-	-	13	5.2	2.0
Refrigerators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	8	3.1	0.6	-	-	-	5	3.1	1.1
Subtotal	8	3.1	0.6	-	-	-	68	763.3	295.9
Self-propelling equipment									
Self-propelling equipment	74	80	38	-	-	-	37	46.4	15.1
Lifting equipment	-	-	-	1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Trucks	100	54.2	13.9	-	-	-	20	60.4	17.6
Tractors	1	41.7	9.2	-	-	-	3	19.3	5.4
Trucks	122	34.3	10.9	-	-	-	5	6*5	15.6
Tools and equipment	128	51.6	14.6	-	-	-	44	27.1	8.2
Subtotal	202	206.6	76.7	1	2.1	2.1	105	204.6	62.7

Category of items	On-hand			In use			Reserved			Normal use			Surplus		
	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value	Quantity	Inventory value	Booked value
Communications equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	51.2	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	51.2	19.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Observation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1.5	0.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food and drink catering equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	35.4	14.7
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	35.4	14.7
Medical and dental equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25.4	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	25.4	9.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Religious equipment	3	1.2	0.4	1	0.2	0.0	17	4.7	1.6	18	3.8	1.1	-	-	-
Subtotal	3	1.2	0.4	1	0.2	0.0	17	4.7	1.6	18	3.8	1.1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	28.7	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	53	28.7	9.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transportation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11.6	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	11.6	6.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	5.4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	5.4	2.9	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electric equipment	4	3.3	0.8	-	-	-	1	0.8	0.2	3	2.5	0.6	-	-	-
Subtotal	4	3.3	0.8	-	-	-	1	0.8	0.2	3	2.5	0.6	-	-	-
Lighting equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Toys, games, pastimes	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8.1	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	8.1	3.8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographic equipment	19	4.5	2.1	-	-	-	2	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	19	4.5	2.1	-	-	-	2	0.6	0.1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audio-visual equipment	1	0.4	0.1	1	2.6	2.4	22	10.7	4.8	4	1.7	0.5	-	-	-
Subtotal	16	10.3	3.6	2	2.7	2.7	124	67.3	27.3	7	4.1	1.3	-	-	-
Non-pollution equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.6	0.7	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	510	186.5	90.3	18	11.1	7.8	689	318.8	102.2	64	14.9	4.9	-	-	-

B. Property written-off through accident, theft and damage

Category of assets	Accident			Theft			Damage			Written-off (1+2+3)		
	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value
Production building												
Buildings with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8.5	4.0
Accessories with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	186.5	84.4
Buildings with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Right of buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	195.0	88.4
Vehicle equipment												
Light vehicles	4	20.1	20.4	-	-	-	3	41.3	17.3	64	604.3	214.7
Medium vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31.2	18.0
Heavy vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Engineering equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industrial building equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automated vehicles (railway)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Automated vehicles (aircraft)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	201.6	109.3
Motor-driven vehicles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Motorcycles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tracked vehicles and equipment	-	3.0	1.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	4	23.1	21.4	-	-	-	3	41.3	17.3	70	805.9	323.7
Communication equipment												
Communication	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	13.7	4.0
Telephone equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	103.2	5.4	32	365.6	14.0
RF equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48	204.6	123.3
VHF/UHF equipment	5	5.0	3.1	3	1.0	0.5	30	11.3	0.5	87	46.9	26.5
Radio equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	261.7	113.3
Power supply	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	37.8	5.7
Receiving equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4.6	0.2
Subtotal	5	5.0	3.1	3	1.0	0.5	49	23.7	6.9	196	716.6	259.7
Office equipment												
Office equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photocopying	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	61.9	22.2
Office supplementary equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4.7	1.3	20	12.0	3.9
Printers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	4.7	1.3	30	73.9	26.1
Subsidiary equipment												
Subsidiary equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	3.1	1.1
Lighting equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	77.6	27.2
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8.8	2.4	10	80.7	28.3
Subsidiary equipment												
Subsidiary equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	44.2	11.0	131	172.3	52.4
Lighting equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	73.9	26.1
Lighting equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	3.6	1.7	140	77.1	21.0
Refrigerators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	104.3	34.0
Refrigerators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	132	34.3	10.0
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	11.1	2.7	275	299.6	87.5
Subsidiary equipment												
Subsidiary equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	40.5	10.0	405	555.4	160.2
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	36	40.5	10.0	405	555.4	160.2
Construction												
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	51.1	19.2
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	51.1	19.2

Category of assets	Accident				Excess of				Total			
	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value	Revised value	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value	Revised value	Quantity	Inventory value	Revised value	Revised value
Observation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Binoculars	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Night observation device	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Personal tools and working equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food tank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food tins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Medical and dental equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Surgical boxes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accommodation equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sea container	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigerators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigeration containers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Maintenance equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Air conditioners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electrical equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household appliances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kitchen equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lighting equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Refrigerators	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tools, general purpose	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Security equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Photographic equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Audio/visual equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Water purification equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Subtotal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10	66.1	31.5	6.9	156	183.5	77.8	1,877.8	1,379	2,877.8	1,877.8	1,877.8



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Item 84 of the preliminary list*

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) of 22 November 1954, Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training of university standard, but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.

3. Information on scholarships offered by Member States under the programme is made available to prospective applicants. Reference to the programme is included in the thirtieth edition of the handbook entitled *Study Abroad*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

4. Under the terms of General Assembly resolution 845 (IX) and subsequent resolutions,¹ the Secretary-General submits to the Assembly each year a report

containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized.² The present report, which covers the period from 8 June 2001 to 10 June 2002, is submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 56/68 of 10 December 2001.

II. Scholarship offers and awards

A. Offering States

5. Over the years, the 54 States Members of the United Nations listed below have offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the aforementioned resolutions:

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Egypt, Finland, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Syrian Arab Republic, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates,

* A/57/50/Rev. 1.



United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

6. Two non-member States have also offered scholarships:

Holy See and Switzerland.

B. Offers and awards

Member States

Argentina

7. In a note verbale dated 11 April 2002, the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General of the following views of the Government of Argentina:

"The Malvinas Islands were registered by the United Kingdom as a Non-Self-Governing Territory. This is a consequence of the illegal British occupation of Argentine territory that took place in 1833.

"The United Nations has on many occasions indicated that the colonial dispute between Argentina and the United Kingdom over those territories should be resolved through peaceful negotiation.

"Be that as it may, because the islands form part of Argentina's national territory, its inhabitants — like the rest of the Argentine population — enjoy the benefits of the National Scholarship Programme offered by the Ministry of Education of the Argentine Republic."

Chile

8. In a note verbale dated 19 April 2002, the Permanent Mission of Chile to the United Nations informed the Secretariat that the Chilean Government, through the International Cooperation Agency, is carrying out a joint cooperation programme with the countries of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). This programme will consist mainly of a training course for teachers of Spanish, to be held annually in Jamaica and given by professors from the Language Institute of the Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile.

Cuba

9. In a note verbale dated 7 June 2002, the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations informed the Secretariat that the Government of Cuba firmly supports United Nations efforts to promote the education of the inhabitants of those Territories and encourages all Member States to continue and expand, as the case may be, offers of scholarships specifically for the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories, which need the assistance and support of the international community in the field of education and training.

10. The Government of Cuba further stated that, in spite of its limited resources as a developing country and also one submitted to a unilateral blockade by its most powerful neighbour, Cuba has granted study scholarships in Cuba to 843 Saharan students and 2 students from Montserrat, who are studying various specialities at various levels, in its academic institutions. For the next academic year, which begins in September 2002, five scholarships have been scheduled for Saharan students and one for a student from Anguilla.

11. The Government of Cuba also stated that Cuba will continue to offer scholarships in order to contribute to the vocational training of the inhabitants of Territories that have not yet achieved self-government or independence and calls upon those States which have greater economic capacity and are more developed to make additional efforts to provide more opportunities for study and vocational training to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Japan

12. In a note verbale dated 31 May 2002, the Permanent Representative of Japan to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General that the Government of Japan has offered to make scholarships available for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories for graduate school and research students and scholarships on Japanese studies.

13. A research student scholarship was granted to one Non-Self-Governing Territory inhabitant in 2001.

Mexico

14. In a note verbale dated 5 June 2002, the Permanent Representative of Mexico to the United Nations informed the Secretariat that, as a part of the multilateral programmes for the announcement of Government of

Mexico scholarships for foreigners in 2003, a specific programme has been drawn up for Non-Self-Governing Territories recognized by the United Nations. Through this programme, scholarships are offered for students or teachers to study Spanish and Mexican culture at the Education Centre for Foreigners of the Autonomous National University of Mexico; to carry out specialized studies and take master's and doctoral courses; to carry out advanced-level doctoral research with tutoring in academic institutions; or to engage in postdoctoral studies at academic institutions.

15. With regard to the number of student recipients, both in 2000 and 2001 two of the scholarships were designated for nationals of "the Saharan Arab Republic", while in 2002 five scholarships are envisaged for candidates from that same Territory.

New Zealand

16. In an electronic communication dated 10 May 2002, a representative of the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the number of scholarships provided to students from Tokelau for the past six years:

	Year					
	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Number awarded	1	10	5	8	6	3
Number studying	7	15	15	18	15	10

Singapore

17. In an electronic communication dated 13 June 2002, the Permanent Mission of Singapore to the United Nations transmitted to the Secretariat information to the effect that since 1995, Singapore has provided scholarships to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories in areas including public service, civil aviation management, environmental technology, expert market development and telecommunications, among others, as follows: Anguilla, 11; Bermuda, 1; British Virgin Islands, 12; Cayman Islands, 8; East Timor, 45; Montserrat, 17; Tokelau, 3; Turks and Caicos Islands, 8.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

18. In a letter dated 14 June 2002, the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom transmitted to the Secretariat details of scholarships funded by the United

Kingdom to enable students from its Overseas Territories to take higher education courses in the United Kingdom.

19. The United Kingdom Department for International Development funds scholarships for Saint Helena and Montserrat. The scholarships are run by the British Council. The figures are:

Montserrat

2001/02: 4 awards

2002/03: 1 award

Saint Helena

2001/02: 12 awards

2002/03: 16 awards

20. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office also sponsors some Chevening Scholarships. The figures for 2000/01 are:

British Virgin Islands: 1 award

Cayman Islands: 2 awards

Montserrat: 4 awards

Saint Helena: 1 award

III. Applications made through the United Nations

21. In accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the United Nations Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

22. Between 5 June 2001 and 4 June 2002, the Secretariat received requests from four students for information on the availability of scholarships. None of the students were inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

Notes

¹ The most recent resolutions adopted by the General Assembly on this question are resolutions 52/74, 53/63, 54/86, 55/140 and 56/68.

² For the most recent reports, see A/52/388, A/53/262 and Add.1, A/54/267, A/55/81 and Add.1 and A/56/88.



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**Offers by Member States of study and training facilities
for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories**

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum¹

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

1. In a note verbale dated 15 July 2002, the Permanent Representative of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations informed the Secretary-General of the scholarships funded by the United Kingdom to enable students from the Territories under its administration to take higher-education courses in the United Kingdom.

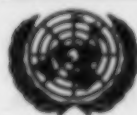
2. The United Kingdom Department for International Development funds scholarships for these Territories. These awards refer to the Technical Cooperation training scheme as follows:

Country	2000/01		2001/02	
	New	Continuation	New	Continuation
Anguilla	1	3	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	2	0	0
Montserrat	5	9	3	9
Saint Helena	9	5	10	5
Tristan da Cunha	2	2	4	2

* A/57/150.

¹ The information contained in the present addendum reflects information received after 10 June 2002, when document A/57/90 was submitted.





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Strengthening of security and cooperation
in the Mediterranean region

Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region

Report of the Secretary-General

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* A/57/50/Rev.1.



I. Introduction

1. On 31 October 2001, the General Assembly adopted resolution 56/29, entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region", by which, *inter alia*, it called upon all States of the Mediterranean region that had not yet done so to adhere to all the multilaterally negotiated legal instruments related to the field of disarmament and non-proliferation and encouraged all States of the region to favour the necessary conditions for strengthening the confidence-building measures among them by promoting genuine openness and transparency on all military matters, by participating, *inter alia*, in the United Nations system for the standardized reporting of military expenditures and by providing accurate data and information to the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms. The Assembly also encouraged the Mediterranean countries to strengthen further their cooperation in combating terrorism in all its forms and manifestations, taking into account the relevant resolutions of the United Nations, and in combating international crime and illicit arms transfers and illicit drug production, consumption and trafficking, which pose a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the region and therefore to the improvement of the current political, economic and social situation and which jeopardize friendly relations among States, hinder the development of international cooperation and result in the destruction of human rights, fundamental freedoms and the democratic basis of pluralistic society. Furthermore, the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report on means to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region. The present report is submitted pursuant to that request and on the basis of information received from Member States.

2. In this connection, a note verbale dated 20 February 2002 was sent to all Member States requesting their views. To date the Governments of Algeria, Qatar and Tunisia have replied, and their responses are reproduced in chapter II below. Any replies received subsequently will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. Replies received from Governments

A. Algeria

[Original: French]
[22 April 2002]

3. Algeria fully supports the objectives and activities contemplated by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/29 of 29 November 2001, entitled "Strengthening of security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region". Algeria has always cooperated and participated in all projects and initiatives aimed at promoting dialogue, concerted action and cooperation in the Mediterranean region, since this reflects a strategic decision that Algeria intends to implement fully. This attitude is proof of its firm conviction that only a genuine partnership can help to establish an area of stability and security in the Mediterranean region and promote an area of common development and prosperity. It is in this spirit that Algeria has become involved in the process, which seeks to establish a framework for renewed partnership.

4. The Barcelona Declaration laid the foundation for a new relationship between the two sides of the Mediterranean based on partnership and common interests. The various conferences held as part of the Barcelona process provided a strong political stimulus to relations in the Euro-Mediterranean area by giving it a comprehensive, balanced and multidimensional approach based on the necessary balance between the three parts of the Barcelona Declaration.

5. The question of terrorism has also been taken up by the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, and, since the events of 11 September 2001, special emphasis has been placed on the operational aspects of combating terrorism and organized crime, and numerous avenues of cooperation in this area have been identified by States in the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

6. Algeria wishes to reaffirm its commitment to this process and to similar cooperation mechanisms currently in effect, which, in its view, are valuable tools for establishing peace, security and shared prosperity in the Mediterranean, and hopes that the credibility of this partnership in terms of its approach and results will be strengthened.

7. Algeria considers that peace and stability in the Mediterranean region are prerequisites for economic and social development. The establishment of confidence-building measures to strengthen peace, security and stability in the Mediterranean region must be based on the implementation of just and lasting solutions to conflicts, respect for the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the peaceful settlement of disputes, and concrete, effective disarmament measures, including, *inter alia*, the accession of all States of the region to the multilateral agreements banning nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction (such as the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, the Convention on Chemical Weapons and the Biological Weapons Convention) and the submission of all their nuclear installations to international monitoring by the International Atomic Energy Agency.

8. Transparency in armaments is another valuable tool for creating a climate of confidence in the Mediterranean region. It should also be aimed at preventing the destabilizing accumulation of weapons of all types. Algeria, while recognizing the importance of these objectives, considers that national sovereignty and the right of States to preserve their security and to enjoy undiminished security are also important. Measures to enhance transparency must be consensual, non-discriminatory and complete.

9. Security and stability in the Mediterranean also depend on the conduct of an implacable campaign against the illicit trade in small arms, which exacerbates conflicts and encourages terrorism and transnational crime.

10. The political and security partnership should be based on the littoral States' shared political will to take up common challenges in a spirit of solidarity through respect for the principles enshrined in international law, especially those of non-interference in the internal affairs of other States, the non-use of force or the threat of force and respect for sovereignty. This would help to strengthen democracy, consolidate the rule of law and eliminate new types of threats to peace and security, in particular the scourge of terrorism and transnational organized crime. These problems have become so widespread that they have become a serious threat to peace, security and stability in the Mediterranean region, and particularly in the States of the southern shore.

11. Owing to its transnational character, terrorism continues to pose a serious threat to the security and stability of the region, to State institutions and to the rule of law. For this reason, it requires the sustained coordination and cooperation of all the Mediterranean countries, which must take all necessary steps to eliminate it. Algeria, which has long suffered the agonies of terrorism, believes that this phenomenon must be prevented and fought through closer cooperation at both the regional and international levels. In that regard, Algeria has repeatedly called in various international forums for concrete, mutually supportive and joint action by the international community to combat this scourge. Our country has also signed and ratified all of the United Nations conventions on terrorism.

12. International criminality and, in particular, corruption should also receive particular attention, inasmuch as they seriously impede all the efforts of States to initiate their economic take-off. For that reason, at the sixth Conference of Ministers of the Interior of Western Mediterranean Countries, held at Lisbon on 29 and 30 June 2000, Algeria called for reflection on the adoption of a mechanism for combating large-scale corruption. To that end, Algeria expresses its support for the convening of an international conference on this phenomenon.

13. With regard to economic and financial partnership, Algeria stresses the need to reduce development disparities between the two sides of the Mediterranean and, in this connection, calls for a strengthening of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership financial programme for the period from 2000 to 2006 (MEDA II). Algeria also advocates the promotion of foreign direct investment flows and their just and equitable distribution among countries of the region. In that connection, it welcomes the forthcoming establishment of a Euro-Mediterranean development bank, which represents an important achievement of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership.

14. Algeria also calls for a review of the debt issue and debt cancellation and relief, including for middle-income countries, and the possibility of debt-equity swaps. Clearly, what is taking place is the establishment of new economic relations and the promotion of a partnership for development. The free-trade area should not be an end in itself but rather a means of achieving the more ambitious objective of creating an area of shared prosperity.

15. With respect to the partnership in social, cultural and human affairs, Algeria considers that there can be no free-trade area, presumably involving the unhampered flow of goods and services, unless the important issue of the movement of persons is taken into consideration.

16. The human dimension is of primary importance within the Euro-Mediterranean partnership today, given the scale of the movement of people between the two shores of the Mediterranean, on the one hand, and the presence of a large community of mainly Maghreb origin legally established in European States, on the other. Algeria therefore welcomes the implementation of the regional cooperation programme, within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, in the area of justice and home affairs, which seeks to come up with practical measures for strengthening cooperation relating to the movement of people and for ensuring the free movement of people within the Mediterranean region.

17. Algeria is strongly convinced of the importance of the Mediterranean Forum, which provides a useful framework for coordination and dialogue. Owing to its informal nature, that mechanism can make a significant contribution to other regional mechanisms, in particular the Barcelona process. It gives member countries an opportunity to consider political and security problems and economic, social and cultural issues in the region.

18. The political and security partnership in the Mediterranean region has not experienced any significant change because of the impasse in the Middle East peace process and the tragic events unfolding in the occupied territories.

19. Algeria has naturally been paying close attention to that situation and believes that the establishment of peace in the region will necessarily result in an Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the right of the Palestinian people to establish their State with Al-Quds as its capital, along with guarantees for the return of refugees.

20. Algeria remains committed to the Middle East peace process and to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region. The advent of this peace can only strengthen security and stability in the Mediterranean, to the benefit of all the peoples of the region.

21. Within this same framework of cooperation and dialogue in the Mediterranean region, which Algeria has always supported, the fifth Conference of Ministers of the Interior of Western Mediterranean Countries, in which Algeria, France, Italy, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Portugal, Spain and Tunisia participated, was held at Algiers on 20 and 24 June 1999. The holding in June 2000 of the sixth Conference at Lisbon and the important decisions taken at that meeting demonstrate the usefulness and value of this framework for coordination, which is another milestone in the effort to strengthen security and cooperation in the Mediterranean region.

22. Algeria also welcomes the fact that the Five Plus Five framework for dialogue and cooperation was reactivated at the Lisbon ministerial meeting.

B. Qatar

[Original: English]

[29 May 2002]

23. The State of Qatar supports all appropriate procedures and measures that guarantee international peace and security.

C. Tunisia

[Original: French]

[21 May 2002]

24. Since the Barcelona Declaration of November 1995, Tunisia has been working within the framework of the Euro-Mediterranean partnership, based on close cooperation among the 27 countries of the southern and northern shores of the Mediterranean.

25. It is making an active contribution in all areas of cooperation in the partnership — in the political and security, economic and financial, and social, cultural and humanitarian spheres.

26. The latest stage of this cooperation was the convening of the fifth Euro-Mediterranean Conference of Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the 27 partner countries at Valencia, Spain, on 22 and 23 April 2002.

27. The Conference resulted in the adoption of a plan of action for the three components of the partnership, intended to revitalize and further strengthen cooperation.

28. It should be noted that in the plan of action, the political and security partnership includes measures to strengthen political dialogue. In addition, it envisages active cooperation in the areas of terrorism, human rights and democracy, and measures to promote the partnership.

29. Furthermore, the Conference approved a cooperation programme in the areas of justice, combating drugs, organized crime and terrorism, and cooperation in the social integration of migrants, migration and movement of persons.

30. This programme covers everything having to do with questions of peace, security and stability in the Euro-Mediterranean region and has set as specific goals the improvement of the security situation and the strengthening of cooperation among Mediterranean countries against terrorism.



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Item 67 (f) of the preliminary list*

**General and complete disarmament: preservation of
and compliance with the Treaty on the Limitation of
Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems**

Letter dated 20 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit the text of the statement of 14 June 2002 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation concerning the legal status of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (see annex).

I should be grateful if this letter and the annex could be circulated as a document of the General Assembly under item 67 (f) of the preliminary list.

(Signed) Sergei Lavrov

* A/57/50/Rev.1.



Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2002 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

Statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation on the legal status of the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms

In May 2000, the Russian Federation ratified the Treaty between the Russian Federation and the United States on Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (START II Treaty) and the New York memoranda of understanding of 26 September 1997 on the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty. In this connection, there was a mutual understanding with the American side that the United States would do the same. This would have made it possible to put into effect these important agreements concerning the strategic offensive and defensive arms of the two countries.

However, the United States refused to ratify the START II Treaty and the New York memoranda of understanding. In addition, on 13 June 2002, the United States withdrew from the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty, with the result that this international legal instrument, which for three decades stood as the cornerstone of strategic stability, has ceased to be in force. In the light of these actions by the United States and on the basis of the provisions of the Federal Law on ratification of the START II Treaty, the Russian Federation notes that none of the prerequisites for the entry into force of the START II Treaty exist and no longer considers itself bound by the obligation under international law to refrain from actions that could deprive this Treaty of its object and goal.

14 June 2002



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Follow-up to the International Year of Older Persons:

Second World Assembly on Ageing

Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report outlines the initial steps of follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002, including the tasks and requirements of the United Nations programme on ageing of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as the focal point on ageing in the United Nations system.

The International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing, forms the basis for policy action to face the remarkable demographic transition currently under way. At the same time, the Madrid Plan of Action calls for increased and expanded efforts on the part of Member States, the United Nations system entities and civil society if it is to be successfully implemented.

In addition to reviewing the major accomplishments and developments of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, as requested by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/228, the present report reviews the pre- and post-Assembly range of tasks of the United Nations programme on ageing and points to the need to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to respond to the tasks set by the Madrid Plan of Action.

In paragraph 33 of the report, several recommendations are made on immediate tasks before the Commission for Social Development to exercise its responsibility for follow-up and appraisal of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, on initial steps to facilitate international collaboration and coordination of the implementation process, including with the United Nations system, and on resource requirements of the United Nations programme on ageing to fulfil its mandate as the United Nations focal point on ageing to facilitate and promote the Plan of Action.

* A/57/50/Rev.1.



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General Assembly

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Follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

Report of the Secretary-General

The present report contains the follow-up to the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 1992, including the tasks and responsibilities of the United Nations programme on ageing, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, as the lead agency in the United Nations system.

The International Plan of Action on Ageing, 1992, adopted by the World Assembly on Ageing, forms the basis for action to be taken worldwide. Geographic divisions currently under way at the same time the Madrid Plan of Action calls for increased and expanded efforts on the part of Member States. The United Nations system, and this report, is to be continuously implemented.

In addition to reviewing the major accomplishments and developments of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, as required by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/58, the present report reviews the pre- and post-Assembly work of the United Nations programme on ageing and points to the need to review the institutional capacity of the United Nations system in response to the tasks set by the Madrid Plan of Action.

In paragraph 12 of the report, every two years, the Secretary-General is requested to report to the Commission for Social Development on the progress of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action, as well as the progress of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 1992, and to report to the Commission on the progress of the implementation of the United Nations programme on ageing, as well as the progress of the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action.

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted in compliance with General Assembly resolution 56/228, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General to submit a report to the Assembly at its fifty-seventh session on the full range of tasks of the United Nations programme on ageing of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the Secretariat, with a view to ensuring, as a matter of urgency, that the programme can effectively fulfil its tasks, including those that might arise from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing. In the same resolution, the Assembly also invited all relevant agencies and bodies of the United Nations system to coordinate better their response to the global ageing of populations and to integrate within their respective mandates their programmes and activities related to older persons. Furthermore, the Assembly invited the regional commissions to explore the feasibility of undertaking regional activities with Member States, non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in their region to participate in and follow up the Second World Assembly.

2. The present report, after briefly reviewing the major developments and accomplishments of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, outlines the present and continuing tasks of the programme on ageing, as well as those arising from the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002. It concludes with a number of recommendations.

II. Second World Assembly on Ageing: review of major developments and accomplishments

3. The Second World Assembly on Ageing was held in Madrid from 8 to 12 April 2002. The Assembly reviewed the outcome of the first World Assembly on Ageing and adopted a new strategy document to guide policy action on ageing in the twenty-first century — the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002. The Assembly also adopted a Political Declaration, focusing on major commitments by Governments towards the implementation of the new Plan of Action.

4. *The First World Assembly on Ageing in 1982 and its Vienna International Plan of Action* put the issues of population and individual ageing on the international agenda, focusing primarily on the ageing situation in developed countries from a social welfare perspective. The Second World Assembly in Madrid, in its deliberations and outcome documents paid particular attention to the challenges of ageing in developing countries where the proportion of persons 60 years of age and over is expected to rise to 19 per cent by 2050. It addressed the universal challenges and opportunities of ageing societies in the twenty-first century, especially in the context of development.

5. The International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, is built upon three priority directions: older persons and development, which focuses on the need for societies to adjust their policies and institutions to promote the growing older population as a productive force for the good of society; advancing health and well-being into old age, which underlines the need for policies that promote good health from childhood and onwards throughout the course of life in order to attain a healthy old age; and ensuring enabling and supportive environments, which promotes policies oriented towards family and community to provide the basis for secure ageing. The Madrid Plan of Action emphasizes the necessity of mainstreaming ageing in global development agendas and encompasses new developments in the social and economic arena that have transpired since the adoption of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, in Vienna in 1982.

6. The Madrid Plan of Action is a comprehensive document containing 35 objectives and 239 recommendations for action, primarily addressed to national Governments, but with emphasis on the need for partnerships between Governments, all parts of civil society and the private sector in its implementation. The importance of international action and cooperation is also highlighted. The review and appraisal of the Plan of Action is to be decided by the Commission for Social Development as soon as possible.

7. The Second World Assembly served as a truly global forum on ageing, as can be witnessed from the wide and broad attendance. Government representatives of 159 countries attended, including four heads of State and Government and one Vice-President. Forty-eight government delegations were led by ministers. Representatives of the United Nations

system entities included the Directors-General of the International Labour Organization and the World Health Organization (WHO), the Executive Directors of the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund, the Secretary-General of the World Tourism Organization, as well as representatives of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the World Bank, the International Atomic Energy Agency, Habitat, the United Nations Volunteers, the Economic Commission for Europe, the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean and the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific, who all contributed to the work of the Assembly. Around 700 representatives of national and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs), as well as representatives of the private sector, were accredited to the Assembly.

8. Besides the Assembly itself, parallel and associated events took place in Madrid and Valencia. The Valencia Forum, held from 1 to 4 April, brought together researchers and practitioners of gerontology and care of geriatric and aged persons, including the private sector. The Forum adopted the Research Agenda on Ageing for the Twenty-first Century, designed to support the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002. The Madrid parallel events included high-level round tables ("Dialogues 2020: the future of ageing"), organized by the Government of Spain, and numerous symposiums, seminars and panel discussions. The NGO Forum on Ageing, convened from 5 to 9 April, was attended by representatives of more than 1,000 national and international non-governmental organizations.

III. Current and future tasks of the United Nations programme on ageing

A. Current tasks

9. The current tasks of the United Nations programme on ageing emanated from the recommendations of the Vienna International Plan of Action on Ageing (1982), as specified in the subsequent mandates of the United Nations legislative and consultative bodies, notably the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and its Commission

for Social Development. They fall into the following activities and outputs.

1. Development of new guidelines in the areas of population and individual ageing

10. The United Nations programme on ageing prepares recommendations to guide the development and implementation of policies and programmes on ageing, with particular reference to developing countries and countries with economies in transition. This is achieved through expert consultations and the preparation of reports to United Nations legislative bodies, and publications. For example, in 2002, the programme issued the publication entitled "Sustainable Social Structures in a Society for All Ages"¹ and in 1997, it organized published guidelines for designing practical strategies to address economies in transition. As a contribution to the International Year of Older Persons, the programme, together with the International Institute on Ageing, Malta, issued a publication entitled "Care-giving and Older Persons: Gender Dimensions". All three publications are based on the deliberations of meetings of experts convened by the programme. While the United Nations regular budget has provided for limited activities in this area, bilateral earmarked funding and a limited amount of private sector funding have sustained the majority of these activities to date.

2. Promotion of and substantive support to technical cooperation activities in support of the objectives of the Vienna Plan of Action

11. This area of work includes the management of projects financed through the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing. Following the first World Assembly on Ageing in 1982, the Trust Fund had a relatively large funding base and the programme supported numerous seed-level projects in developing countries and countries in transition. For example, in 1996, the Fund co-financed a project to provide basic needs assistance and occupational and income-generating activities for older Rwandan refugees in five refugee camps in Tanzania. In 1993, the Fund co-sponsored an intergenerational project in the Dominican Republic that provided pre-school education to children in poor communities, staffed by retired teachers. In recent years, however, only funding for specific bilaterally agreed projects has been forthcoming and the

programme has consequently been unable to provide seed-money grants for some time.

3. Exchange of information and experience

12. Specific activities included production of the *Bulletin on Ageing* three times per year until February 2002 (when the newly created *Bulletin on Social Integration Policies* absorbed the *Bulletin on Ageing*, the *Bulletin on Disability* and the *Bulletin on Youth*); construction and maintenance of a web site on ageing; production of a number of non-recurrent publications, including the *World Ageing Situation* series; creation of a database of national policies (with bilateral funding); the development of a research agenda on ageing (with both bilateral and private sector funding); and general liaison with Member States, United Nations system entities and non-governmental organizations. Partnerships with NGOs, Governments and the private sector have included joint sponsorship of meetings and panel discussions, such as the United Kingdom-funded civil society meeting for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, held in Thailand in November 2001, which was undertaken in partnership with the NGO, HelpAge International, and the two-day public meeting on healthy ageing, co-sponsored with WHO and the private sector.

4. Assessment, review and appraisal

13. The central activity of the programme, as mandated by the Vienna Plan of Action, is the coordination of the quadrennial review and appraisal process, including the preparation, distribution and analysis of questionnaires to Member States, major non-governmental organizations and United Nations system entities, and the preparation of reports to assist the Commission for Social Development in its review and appraisal exercise. The Commission in 2000 decided to postpone this exercise in view of the proposed revision of the international Plan of Action on Ageing.²

14. When the decision to hold the Second World Assembly on Ageing was taken, the major activities listed above, with the exception of the review and appraisal exercise, were maintained even though the programme was charged with both substantive and organizational preparations for the Assembly. Several exploratory projects and initiatives under extrabudgetary resources, such as the aforementioned Internet-based database of policies and programmes on

ageing, and the further development of the Research Agenda on Ageing, nevertheless had to be temporarily suspended or delayed owing to the lack of staff resources.

B. Future tasks

15. A number of the programme's future tasks arise from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing. The Madrid International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, identifies the United Nations programme on ageing in the Department of Economic and Social Affairs as the focal point on ageing in the United Nations system with the primary action to facilitate and promote the Plan, including:

- Designing guidelines for policy development and implementation;
- Advocating means to mainstream ageing issues in development agendas;
- Engaging in dialogue with civil society and the private sector;
- Exchanging information.

16. Moreover, the Madrid Plan of Action designates the Commission for Social Development to be responsible for follow-up and appraisal of the implementation of the Plan. As part of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, the programme is responsible for substantive servicing of the Commission on issues related to ageing.

17. Accordingly, the overall goal of the programme is to facilitate effective and timely implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action. This goal can be achieved through measures of substantive promotion, advocacy and coordination between major actors involved in the implementation of the Plan, including Member States, United Nations system organizations, civil society organizations and the private sector. The following listing identifies concrete future tasks and needed resources for the programme to facilitate the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action in accordance with the major responsibilities designated therein.

1. Designing guidelines for policy development and implementation

18. The programme will advance its work in this area aimed at designing policy guidelines along the priority directions and issues of the Madrid Plan of Action and at providing policy recommendations and examples of best practice on specific themes. The programme will accomplish this task through policy research, international expert consultations and the drafting and dissemination of reports and publications. Particular efforts will be made to secure cooperation within the United Nations system. Member States, upon request, will be provided with technical assistance to promote capacity-building, strengthen national institutional mechanisms and formulate national strategies on ageing aimed at implementing and monitoring the Plan of Action.

2. Mainstreaming ageing policy in the development agenda

19. The Madrid Plan of Action clearly identifies population ageing as a global development issue and calls for the mainstreaming of ageing and the concerns of older persons in both national and international policies, programmes and agendas. The Plan of Action calls for the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to include system-wide implementation of mainstreaming of ageing issues in its agenda. The programme will build on this first step and work at bringing the priority issues and recommendations of the Plan to the attention of relevant bodies of the United Nations system, international financial institutions and development banks. The related task is to promote the earliest inclusion of the recommendations contained in the Plan in existing follow-up processes and reviews of major United Nations conferences and summits, including the Millennium Declaration, and at the outset of future initiatives. This task will require significant follow-up and coordination with United Nations entities and other international organizations and substantial outreach to United Nations departments and organizations that have not included the ageing dimension in their programmes of work. The programme will also utilize expert consultations and inter-agency meetings to advance the mainstreaming of ageing in the wider social and economic policy agenda.

3. Dialogue with civil society and the private sector

20. The programme will advance and expand its work in this area, particularly through joint initiatives on the implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action with major NGOs and research organizations as well as with grass-roots members in developing countries and countries with economies in transition. Efforts will be made to expand consultations to include other non-ageing-specific civil society organizations in order to enhance mainstreaming in the non-governmental and private sectors. The programme has already undertaken several initiatives with partial private sector funding, such as the development of the Research Agenda on Ageing. With the expectation that issues concerning population ageing will become more prominent on the international agenda, initiatives on specific topics that are of mutual interest to Governments, civil society and private sector representatives will be undertaken.

4. Exchange of information

21. The programme will promote a wide distribution and publicity campaign for the Madrid Plan of Action and its implementation, not only to Member States, but also to civil society, the United Nations system and other actors, including organizations of older persons. The programme will produce and disseminate a user-friendly version of the Plan of Action and facilitate its translation into as many local languages as possible through United Nations information centre offices and civil society organizations. The programme web site will be enhanced and updated and articles for major professional publications will be written.

C. Further roles for the United Nations programme on ageing

22. As the focal point on ageing in the United Nations system, the programme will also pursue other priorities for action, as defined in the Madrid Plan of Action, to facilitate and promote implementation of the Plan as follows.

1. Translation of the Madrid Plan of Action into regional action plans

23. The Madrid Plan of Action states that United Nations regional commissions have the responsibility for translating the Plan of Action into regional action

plans. The role of the programme is to facilitate and cooperate with regional implementation processes and provide substantive input to translate the Plan into regional activities, as appropriate.

24. In this regard, several activities should be mentioned. The ministerial conference on ageing of the Economic Commission for Europe will take place in Berlin in September 2002, where a regional strategy for implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action will be adopted. The programme participated in a series of preparatory expert meetings and the meetings of the Open-Ended Working Group for the conference. The Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean is currently planning a series of expert meetings leading to a regional assembly in Chile in April 2003 to adopt a regional strategy. The programme is a member of the inter-agency group established to guide this process. The Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific is planning a regional implementation meeting in Shanghai, China, in September 2002. In the Africa region, the Labour and Social Affairs Commission of the African Union has adopted a Policy Framework on Ageing (April 2002), to be considered by the heads of State and Government when they meet in Durban, South Africa, in July 2002. The programme will engage in dialogue with the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) on harmonizing the implementation of the Policy Framework and the Madrid Plan of Action in the ECA region. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia adopted the Arab Plan of Action on Ageing in early 2002.

25. The programme will hold a consultation on interregional approaches to implementation of the Madrid Plan of Action in early 2003 to strengthen cooperation between regional commissions and the programme in follow-up of the Second World Assembly on Ageing and implementation of the Plan of Action. Where appropriate, and as resources permit, subregional initiatives to facilitate implementation of the Plan and regional strategies will also be pursued.

2. Monitoring, review and appraisal

26. The Madrid Plan of Action provides that Governments, in cooperation with other stakeholders, are responsible for the review of implementation of the Plan of Action. The Plan does not specify review modalities at the international level, but does call for such modalities to be decided as soon as possible by

the Commission for Social Development, which is responsible for follow-up and appraisal.

27. Initial tasks of the programme will include assistance to Member States in their efforts to monitor national implementation of the Plan of Action, including developing national indicators and supporting data, engaging civil society in assisting Member States in assessment measures and updating and upgrading the Internet-accessible database of national policies and programmes established and maintained by the programme.

3. Research and collection of data

28. The Madrid Plan of Action identifies research as a principal component in facilitating the implementation of the recommendations and actions contained in the Plan. Within this task, the efforts of the programme will concentrate on providing Member States with practical tools for the promotion and monitoring of the Plan. These tools include age and gender-specific indicators as well as recommendations for collecting the data required to monitor the implementation of the Plan at different levels (e.g. local, national, subregional). The development of research tools could be particularly useful to support action on ageing in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, whose research resources are limited.

29. The programme will undertake the following activities: (1) further the development of the research agenda on ageing in order to provide the scientific background for promoting and monitoring the implementation of the Plan of Action; (2) maintain, improve and promote the Internet database of policies and programmes on ageing; and (3) explore the feasibility of establishing, in cooperation with other interested parties, including academia, non-governmental organizations and the private sector, a web site journal of policy research on ageing. The objective of this web site journal is to promote the exchange of research information on ageing among the developing countries and to facilitate cooperation between academic centres concerned with ageing in developed and developing countries and in countries with economies in transition.

4. Resource requirements

30. The Madrid Plan of Action points to the need to improve the institutional capacity of the United Nations system to undertake its responsibilities for implementation of the Plan. The principal challenge for the programme in the implementation of the Plan of Action is to design and undertake measures that succeed in moving ageing issues up on the international policy agenda. To achieve this objective, ageing must be linked to development policies, priorities and needs at all levels. The inclusion of ageing issues in national policy agendas is important and it is critical for Governments to undertake special economic and social initiatives to address the challenges of population ageing. As the United Nations focal point on ageing, the programme will have to lead and coordinate system-wide efforts to assist Governments in undertaking these initiatives.

31. The current staffing of the programme to carry out the tasks of focal point for ageing within the United Nations system, as outlined in the present report, is insufficient. Raising the programme's profile within the Division for Social Policy and Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs will enable it to give greater attention to ageing as called for in the Madrid Plan of Action and promote its effective implementation.

32. Strengthening the programme would make it possible to carry out the activities outlined above in a realistic manner and would reinforce the capacity of the programme to facilitate and promote the implementation of the Plan of Action. It would, furthermore, enable the programme to reinvigorate and shore up the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing and the capacity to seek other extrabudgetary funding to support new projects.

IV. Recommendations

33. The successful implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, requires effective and timely measures by the United Nations programme on ageing to facilitate and promote the Plan. In this regard, the following recommendations are brought to the attention of the General Assembly for its consideration:

(a) The Commission for Social Development, as the entity responsible for follow-up and appraisal

of the implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, should commence discussion on how to integrate the different dimensions of population ageing in its work, as requested in the Madrid Plan of Action, and the modalities of reviews and appraisals at its forty-first session in 2003, on the basis of proposals to be prepared by the Secretariat;

(b) The programme on ageing should prepare, through consultations with focal points on ageing of Governments, United Nations system entities, civil society organizations, academia and the private sector, a road map aimed at implementing the Madrid Plan of Action. Such a road map will serve to facilitate international collaboration and promote coordination of the implementation process at international level;

(c) In view of the fact that the Madrid Plan of Action calls for the United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination to include system-wide implementation of the International Plan of Action on Ageing, 2002, in its agenda, the focal points on ageing within the United Nations system should be expanded and strengthened, with the United Nations programme on ageing serving as coordinator;

(d) In view of the full range of tasks of the United Nations programme on ageing arising from the implementation of the outcome of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, as outlined in the present report, and the corresponding measures still needed to make it possible for the programme to fulfil its tasks effectively, the programme should be strengthened, especially with respect to its monitoring and research components and to actions related to liaison and joint activities with NGOs and the private sector.

Notes

¹ United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.IV.2.

² See *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2000, Supplement No. 6 and corrigendum (E/2000/26 and Corr.1)*, chap. I, sect. C, decision 38/100.



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**Cooperation between the United Nations and regional
and other organizations: cooperation between the
United Nations and the Southern African
Development Community**

Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

In accordance with General Assembly decision 56/443 of 21 December 2001, the present report provides an update of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-sixth session (A/56/134 and Add.1) and is based on information received from Member States and relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations on programmes and activities undertaken in cooperation with the Southern African Development Community since the publication of the above-mentioned report.

* A/57/50/Rev.1.



I. Introduction

1. In its decision 56/443, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Second Committee (A/56/562/Add.2, para. 12), and recalling its resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982 and all other relevant General Assembly resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community (SADC), took note of the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and SADC (A/56/134 and Add.1), decided to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-seventh session, under the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and regional organizations", a sub-item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community", and requested the Secretary-General to update the current report on the question and submit it to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session.

2. Pursuant to that decision, the Secretary-General addressed a note verbale dated 12 April 2002 to the Governments of the States Members of the United Nations requesting information on specific measures undertaken in implementation of the decision. He also dispatched letters dated 12 April 2002 to the relevant organizations and bodies of the United Nations requesting them to submit their contributions for the preparation of his report.

3. The present report is based on the information received from Member States and United Nations organizations and bodies as at 1 June 2002. Any further replies received will be incorporated into an addendum to the report.

II. Cooperation between the United Nations and the Southern African Development Community

A. Action taken by Member States

1. Australia

4. Bilateral Australian aid flows to Africa are estimated at \$A 35 million for the financial year 2001/02, with the largest amount earmarked for SADC countries. Australia is assisting partner Governments fight the HIV/AIDS epidemic and improve food and

water security and sanitation. In South Africa, Australian projects support social and economic reform programmes through capacity-building of public institutions, in agriculture, local government administration and vocational education. In Mozambique, projects support the delivery of essential services for the country's provinces.

2. Canada

5. Canada's bilateral assistance programmes in SADC member countries amount about \$72 million per year, and are being implemented primarily in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Malawi, Mozambique, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe, where the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA) focuses mainly on poverty reduction, basic human needs, HIV/AIDS, governance and democracy, gender equity, social development and natural resources management. Other SADC countries (Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mauritius, Namibia, Seychelles and Swaziland) benefit from Canada funds, Canadian Partnership Branch activities and regional programmes. Angola and the Democratic Republic of the Congo also receive important Canadian humanitarian assistance through the CIDA multilateral programme. The Agency's direct support to SADC, as an institution, has been modest in recent years, as projects in transport and technical assistance have been completed.

3. European Union

Political dialogue between the Southern African Development Community and the European Union within the context of the Berlin Initiative

6. The Berlin Declaration signed on 6 September 1994 established a comprehensive framework for dialogue between SADC and the European Union (EU) with the overall goal of promoting peace, democracy and sustainable development in southern Africa. Eleven areas of cooperation were identified, to which others were added later. Within the context of that dialogue, SADC and EU continued, in 2001 and 2002, to pursue common goals and interests and addressed new challenges and problems. Between June 2001 and June 2002, a number of meetings of the SADC-EU Joint Steering Committee and the SADC-EU Joint Committee of Senior Officials focused on two primary issues: the review of the 1994 Berlin Initiative and

preparations for the next Ministerial Meeting scheduled for 7 and 8 November 2002 in Copenhagen. With respect to the review of the Berlin Initiative, efforts were made to implement the mandate outlined at the Gaborone Ministerial Conference, held on 29 and 30 November 2000, at which it was agreed that, six years after its adoption, the Berlin Declaration would be reviewed in order to enhance both the quality of the dialogue and the overall partnership between SADC and EU. At the Senior Officials meeting held in Luanda from 24 to 26 April 2002, progress was made in the review process and on the preparations and the agenda for the November Ministerial Conference.

Assistance provided by the European Union to the Southern African Development Community

7. In 2001 and 2002, the European Commission continued to finance regional projects in direct cooperation with the SADC secretariat under the eighth European Development Fund, signed on 15 October 1996. The Regional Indicative Programme for SADC agreed on the following objectives and priorities with the SADC secretariat: enhancing integration and regional economic cooperation; promoting common economic, political and social systems and values; strengthening regional solidarity, peace and security; sustainable development; and integration into the world economy. The level of EU funds earmarked for cooperation with SADC under the eighth European Development Fund stands at over 121 million euros, with a total of 14 projects valued at 77.7 million euros approved in March 2002 and six projects totalling 52 million euros in the pipeline. Cooperation has focused on infrastructure and services; trade, investment and finance; agriculture and natural resources; regional integration in areas such as drug control and the fight against HIV/AIDS, including, *inter alia*, 13 million euros for the Monze-Zimba road rehabilitation project; 4.8 million euros for the regional statistical programme; 4.1 million euros for the second phase of the regional food security programme; 1.9 and 5.7 million euros for mining and fisheries, respectively; and 78,228 euros for the study on interregional capacities. The projects yet to be implemented include the Maize and Wheat Improvement Research Network project (15 million euros) and the Nacala and Walvis Bay corridors infrastructure project (8 million euros each) and 2 million euros allocated for the restructuring of the SADC secretariat. In addition to the projects undertaken in the above-mentioned sectors, an amount

of 2.6 million euros was provided in support to the Lusaka peace process.

8. The regional strategy document and the Regional Indicative Programme for the period 2002-2007, which will set cooperation priorities to be financed under the ninth European Development Fund, are under preparation.

4. Germany

9. German bilateral financial and technical assistance to SADC member States amounted to almost 137 million euros in 2001 and was implemented through projects in Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia. Assistance to SADC regional projects amounted to 7 million euros to support intraregional trade, regional water management and transboundary management of natural resources, as well as support for institutional reform.

5. Norway

10. The Norwegian programme of cooperation with SADC in 2001 amounted to 128 million Norwegian kroner (Nkr), with priority given to economic development, natural resources management, democratization/good governance and HIV/AIDS. The planned figure for cooperation with SADC in 2002 is Nkr 180 million, focusing on the same areas of priority.

11. In 2001, Norway contributed Nkr 10 million for the restructuring of the SADC secretariat. To date, another Nkr 5 million has been allocated for the restructuring process in 2002.

6. Russian Federation

12. The Russian Federation has taken steps to develop ties with SADC at both the multilateral and the bilateral levels.

13. As a permanent member of the Security Council and as a member of the troika of observer States to the peace process in Angola, the Russian Federation consistently pursues a policy aimed at a speedy and peaceful settlement of the conflict in Angola. It welcomes the signing of the memorandum of understanding by the Angolan parties and is supporting the peace process in that country. It stands ready to continue cooperating with SADC in this process.

14. Within the framework of the Security Council, the Russian Federation is continuing to take steps, in close coordination with SADC and other interested countries, to bring about a settlement in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, based on the Lusaka Agreement and relevant Security Council resolutions, and is supporting international, regional and bilateral initiatives to that end.

7. Spain

15. Spain has no development cooperation with SADC as an organization. However, it does have significant cooperation with SADC countries on a bilateral basis. In 2001, Spain's assistance amounted to nearly 18.5 million euros. In 2002, that figure will be 17.6 million euros. For 2002, Spain has earmarked the following levels of funding for cooperation in the SADC region: Mozambique, 9.1 million euros; Angola, 5.6 million euros; Namibia, 2.2 million euros; and South Africa, 514,000 euros.

8. Sweden

16. The disbursement of Swedish official development assistance to SADC and its member States amounted to 192 million euros in 2001. The aid was mainly concentrated on humanitarian assistance and projects in support of conflict prevention, good governance and human rights.

B. Action taken by the United Nations system

1. Department for Disarmament Affairs

17. Within the framework of its cooperation with regional and subregional organizations, the Department of Disarmament Affairs helped to organize a SADC workshop on the United Nations Register of Conventional Arms and the United Nations Standardized Instrument for Reporting Military Expenditures in Windhoek from 18 to 20 June 2002. The workshop examined confidence-building measures applicable in the subregional context regarding arms control. The project was implemented in cooperation with the Governments of Canada, Germany, Japan, Namibia and the Netherlands. In addition, the Department's Regional Centre for Peace and Disarmament for Africa in Lomé continued consultations with the SADC secretariat to identify

opportunities for further cooperation in small arms and light weapons control and the elimination of landmines.

2. Department of Peacekeeping Operations

18. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and SADC countries have continued to strengthen bilateral and regional cooperation in peacekeeping activities, particularly those relating to the peace process in the Great Lakes region.

19. The United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) works in close collaboration with SADC and its member States, within the framework of its mandate and the Lusaka Agreement, while providing technical and logistical support to the neutral facilitator of the Inter-Congolese Dialogue.

20. Through its Training and Evaluation Service, the Department provides technical assistance to the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre in Harare, as well as for bilateral capacity-building programmes of its member States through Standard Generic Training Modules and support to peacekeeping exercises. Assistance in training has included coordination of donor/sponsor support for courses offered in the subregion (Denmark in Zimbabwe) and students from the region attending various peacekeeping courses in other countries (Canada, Norway).

21. At present, four SADC member States (Namibia, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe) participate in the United Nations Standby Arrangements System and consultations continue to encourage other member States to join the System. Further discussions are being held on other areas of cooperation, including an initiative to establish a medical facility to be used by SADC members for training and for their contingents serving in United Nations peacekeeping operations.

3. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

22. In January 2002, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs established the post of Regional Disaster Response Adviser for Southern Africa, based in Gaborone. Since the deployment of the Adviser, the Office has developed a working relationship with the SADC Disaster Management secretariat. The Office is also currently working with

SADC member States, the secretariat and SADC technical bodies to harmonize efforts to address the food security crisis affecting the region. The field office in Angola is responsible for the coordination of humanitarian assistance to more than 1.9 million people.

4. Department of Economic and Social Affairs

23. The Department of Economic and Social Affairs is seeking to identify practical ways and good practices for mainstreaming a gender perspective into parliamentary policies, practices and decision-making, as a way of implementing the Beijing Platform for Action in the area of gender equity and sustainable human development. The Department's Division for the Advancement of Women, in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme, organized an Asia/Africa Parliamentary Forum on Human Security and Gender, entitled "The Role of the Legislature" held in Marrakech, Morocco, from 24 to 26 March 2002. A number of parliamentarians from SADC countries and members of the SADC Parliamentary Forum participated in the meeting. One of the objectives of the Forum was to establish a sustainable network of a group of "critical" and influential parliamentarians from Africa and Asia who are advocates for gender equality and would contribute to the empowerment and knowledge networking among parliamentarians for strengthening national, regional and interregional parliamentary efforts to promote gender equality and address priority issues relating to human security and gender.

24. The Department has also established partnerships with a number of stakeholders in support of SADC efforts to increase investment to the region. A conference on investment promotion in the SADC region was held in Rome, on 5 and 6 December 2001, in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, the Italian Institute for Foreign Trade and the Centre for the Development of Enterprise. The conference focused on the policy and regulatory environment in the region, measures to promote investment, as well as foreign investment in SADC countries and the potential for new partnerships.

25. The Statistical Division of the Department works closely with the SADC secretariat to execute and technically support projects in population and housing censuses and large-scale demographic surveys. The Division conducted workshops on census management,

census mapping, sample survey design and census data processing. It also conducted a census managers' meeting to review and evaluate census activities in SADC in 2001. These activities were funded from the SADC census support projects (RAF/99/P03 and RAF/00/P03) and the Division's regular programme.

5. Department of Public Information

26. United Nations information centres initiated various activities aimed at promoting cooperation between the United Nations and SADC. In conjunction with the Centre for Peace Initiatives in Africa, United Nations information centre in Harare organized a planning meeting in Denmark to draw up a training programme for civilians in peacekeeping operations in cooperation with the SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre for Commanders and Team Leaders in Harare. On 16 November 2001, the Director of the information centre in Harare represented the United Nations at a graduation ceremony for 34 officers from SADC countries, as well as from Kenya and Madagascar, who had taken part in a United Nations peacekeeping course at the SADC Training Centre.

27. The information centre in Lusaka disseminated information on the United Nations Conference on the Illicit Trade of Small Arms and Light Weapons in All Its Aspects to Government officials, diplomatic missions, non-governmental organizations and the media. The United Nations information centre in Windhoek arranged the airing by the Namibian Broadcasting Corporation, of the United Nations film entitled "Armed to the Teeth".

28. During the workshop on the implications of the New Partnership for African Development for the SADC region, the information centre in Pretoria organized media interviews for participants with the Sowetan newspaper and the South African Broadcasting Corporation. It also provided the South African and other international media with updates on the Inter-Congolese Dialogue. Contacts were maintained with the SADC secretariat in Gaborone on an ongoing basis.

29. In its daily news and current affairs programmes for regional dissemination, United Nations Radio covered the problem of HIV/AIDS and the food crisis in southern Africa and the humanitarian situation in Angola. Radio interviews were conducted with senior United Nations and SADC officials. *UN in Action*

video programmes were produced on the issue of HIV/AIDS, as well as on sustainable economic and social development in SADC countries. In conjunction with the special session of the General Assembly on HIV/AIDS, the United Nations co-produced a documentary on young people in South Africa mobilizing themselves on this issue. Cooperation activities were also covered in press releases by the Meetings Coverage Section and by the United Nations News Service on the Internet (www.un.org/News).

30. The quarterly *United Nations Chronicle* published the following articles in 2001: Address by the Secretary-General to the African Summit on HIV/AIDS, Tuberculosis and Other Infectious Diseases, Abuja, Nigeria; "What the World, and Its UN, Can Do" — emergency strategy for dealing with AIDS; "Managing Water for African Cities" — improving demand management, curbing water pollution, increasing awareness of conservation; "Sustainable Cities in Tanzania" — the National Programme for Sustainable Human Settlements Development; "From 'Planning the City' to a 'City that Plans'", dealing with urban growth; "Zambia's First Decade as an LDC" — the state of Zambia's economy. In 2002, the following articles were published: "Women as Victims and Resolvers of Hunger", by the First Lady of Angola, Mrs. Ana Paula dos Santos; "Catalyzing Economic Activity", describing the water projects of EcoLink and the LEAP Project for Sustainable Development in South Africa; Round-up of the "Durban Conference against Racism"; "Networking with Cisco Systems", describing the data communications company's work in training and improving the skills of students in least developed countries.

31. The *United Nations Yearbook* continued to cover cooperation between the United Nations and SADC by providing a brief description of the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly on the subject and publishing the full text of the relevant Assembly resolution. *Africa Recovery* continued to reflect the cooperation between the United Nations and SADC, especially the work done with the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the Least Developed Countries and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa.

6. Economic Commission for Africa

32. During the period under review, the Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) carried out a number of activities in cooperation with the SADC secretariat and SADC sector programmes. ECA is monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action at the national, subregional and regional levels. The monitoring and evaluation tools were endorsed by the statutory Committee on Women and Development and will be put into operation by member States after requisite capacity-building training programmes co-organized by SADC and ECA for national senior officers in southern Africa responsible for the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action. A number of joint seminars and experts meetings on issues of gender and HIV/AIDS were organized during the period 2000-2002.

33. In the field of information and communication technologies, ECA assisted SADC in developing its communications strategy paper, entitled "Informing SADC and the world about SADC: an information and communication strategy for SADC".

34. ECA continued to provide advisory services to the SADC secretariat, including institutional and technical support on the analysis of economic and social data and on regional integration as a strategy for poverty reduction in the region. ECA assisted in the preparation of the 2000 SADC annual report on economic and social conditions in the subregion. The 2000 edition, which had two parts, addressed the issue of regional integration for poverty reduction in southern Africa and also analysed recent economic and social developments of SADC member countries. ECA also assisted the SADC Trade and Customs Committee in designing the SADC Customs Declaration. As a result of ECA technical assistance in Customs Declaration, both regional economic communities — SADC and the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) — are now using a single clearance document for all customs related operations — import, export, transit, and warehouse — in an integrated method. This single document will facilitate trade flow and data unification. ECA also participated in the deliberations of the SADC Trade Negotiation Forum on Trade in Services. ECA participated in the SADC Regional Seminar on Labour Migration, held in Lusaka, from 6 to 9 March 2000 and in the SADC Meeting of Labour and Employment

Sector Committee of Ministers and Social Partners, held in Windhoek, from 26 February to 2 March 2001.

35. A major ongoing activity in the transport sector is the Beira Corridor Project, which is a joint COMESA/SADC/ECA initiative, financed by the African Development Bank.

36. Other projects under implementation include training workshops, reports on comparative transit transport analysis, road safety, investment and ECA/SADC collaboration in the development of Communication Surveillance/Navigation for Air Traffic Management System, as part of the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision on Air Transport Liberalization in Africa.

7. United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

37. The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) technical cooperation project on market access, trade laws and preferences has continued to support SADC negotiations. In 2001, the UNCTAD secretariat provided policy advice to SADC on the implementation of the SADC Protocol on Trade. UNCTAD participated in the following meetings organized by the SADC secretariat: the Trade Negotiating Forum, the High-level Committee on Market Access and Rules of Origin and two round tables.

38. The fourth phase of the UNCTAD Coordinated African Programme of Assistance on Services is supporting the SADC negotiations on trade in services regionally and multilaterally. The third Trade Negotiating Forum on trade in services for SADC member States, held in Mauritius, from 30 April to 2 May 2001, agreed on a template to be used for the negotiations. UNCTAD has developed templates on trade in services, which will also be used by SADC member States to conduct national workshops to assess trade in services with their stakeholders and identify policy objectives for regional and multilateral negotiations. In preparation for the request/offer phase of the General Agreement on Trade in Services negotiations, UNCTAD, the Commonwealth secretariat and the SADC secretariat, organized a regional Trade Negotiating Forum in Namibia from 20 to 24 May 2002.

39. In preparation for the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held in

Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001, UNCTAD assisted the SADC secretariat in organizing and servicing preparatory meetings in Zimbabwe from 4 to 6 May 2001 and in Mauritius from 2 to 5 September 2001. UNCTAD officials participated as experts in the COMESA/SADC Preparatory Meeting for the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization held in Cairo from 27 to 31 July 2001.

40. As a signatory of the memorandum of understanding on the Interactive Trade Analysis and Information System (TRAINS) Dissemination programme (signed in November 1998), UNCTAD has provided the SADC International Trade Division and some SADC member States with copies of version 8.0 of the TRAINS CD-ROM.

41. The UNCTAD project on capacity-building for diversification and commodity-based development assists commodity-dependent countries to set up effective domestic and international policies for economic diversification and structural transformation, providing the right framework for successful exportation of dynamic non-traditional commodities, and to implement capacity-building activities. Regional workshops were organized on mineral economies in Cape Town from 7 to 9 November 2000 and on diversification and development of the horticultural sector in Nairobi from 29 to 31 May 2001.

42. UNCTAD cooperates with SADC member States on investment, technology and enterprise development issues through investment policy reviews and investment guides; on international investment arrangements through bilateral treaty round tables and training on negotiations; needs assessment to attract Asian foreign direct investment to Africa; launching of the UNCTAD *World Investment Report*; best practices in accounting, reporting and corporate governance; developing competitive insurance markets and enhancing participation of women entrepreneurs. The UNCTAD integrated capacity-building assistance programme on enterprise development (EMPRETEC) promotes the creation of sustainable small and medium-sized enterprise support structures to help entrepreneurs build innovative and internationally competitive small and medium-sized enterprises.

8. United Nations Development Programme

43. Priority areas in United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assistance to SADC include:

(a) Food security, which has become critical, owing to the current food crisis affecting several SADC countries. UNDP is working with other agencies to strengthen SADC preparedness and response mechanisms;

(b) HIV/AIDS regional programmes. Although the UNDP regional programme on HIV/AIDS is for the whole of Africa, it was conceived mainly in response to the crisis in southern Africa and hence, its main thrust is in the SADC region, where the health sectors in particular are working hard to address the challenges of the pandemic;

(c) Regional Human Development Report for the subregion. UNDP and SADC have followed up the publication of the SADC Regional Human Development Report with a high-level seminar. Two subregional Human Development Reports have been published so far;

(d) Land reform. In recent years, land reform has become a development challenge in southern Africa and UNDP is working closely with SADC countries on the issue;

(e) SADC Parliamentary Forum. UNDP supports the work of the Forum to promote networking related to democratic governance issues in the region;

(f) Development challenges and strategies. In addition to its support to regional countries in developing their development policies and strategies, UNDP also supports dialogue for a regional development strategy and support subregional collaboration. A regional approach would in turn enhance achievement in country-level efforts in areas, such as poverty reduction, tracking and fulfilling the millennium development goals and other development-related challenges;

(g) Gender. UNDP has supported the Regional Gender Programme of the SADC secretariat over a number of years;

(h) New Partnership for Africa's Development. UNDP is providing assistance to the New Partnership and will work with SADC on the initiative;

(i) Resource mobilization. UNDP is assisting SADC in building its resource mobilization capacity and to coordinate donor assistance to the region.

9. United Nations Population Fund

44. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has continued to provide funding for phase II of the Census Support Project. The project will strengthen the capacities of member countries in the collection, processing and dissemination of data and ensure properly planned and timely conducted population and housing censuses and other large-scale surveys. During 2001, the UNFPA contribution covered the cost of three workshops in census management, census questionnaire design and census mapping and cartography, including the use of geographic information systems, sample survey design and census data processing.

10. Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

45. Cooperation between SADC and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was revitalized at a consultative meeting, held on 20 and 21 September 2001 in Gaborone, at which national commissioners for refugee affairs, national SADC liaison officials and UNHCR experts focused on regional harmonization on issues of refugee protection and solutions resulting in a renewal of commitment to uphold principles enshrined in the 1996 memorandum of understanding concluded between SADC and UNHCR. SADC has expressed an interest in establishing a regional working group on refugee-related matters. Representatives of SADC member States participated in the fifty-second session of the UNHCR Executive Committee, held from 1 to 5 October 2001, and issued a joint statement. UNHCR continues to participate as an observer in SADC ministerial and parliamentary meetings, where it is afforded the opportunity to raise issues relating to refugees, forced displacements and humanitarian assistance.

11. International Monetary Fund

46. The International Monetary Fund continued its assistance and advisory services, as outlined in paragraphs 57 and 58 of the previous report of the Secretary-General (A/56/134).

12. International Civil Aviation Organization

47. Through its Technical Cooperation Bureau, the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)

provides SADC with information and proposals on ways to improve aviation safety and oversight activities. In a separate activity, a comprehensive proposal has been developed with the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and MONUC to provide technical advice, as well as supervise and undertake rehabilitation projects at a dozen airports required for safe MONUC operations. ICAO is also developing, in cooperation with Brazil, a comprehensive programme aimed at strengthening civil aviation capacity in Angola, including development of the main airports.

48. ICAO continues to assist and support SADC efforts towards liberalization of international air transport through implementation of the Yamoussoukro Decision, and has participated in policy orientation activities pertaining to its implementation.

13. International Telecommunication Union

49. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) cooperation with SADC continued to be undertaken through the Southern Africa Transport and Communications Commission, which is a specialized branch that deals with telecommunications activities and the regional associations created within the framework of the SADC Protocol on Transport, Communications and Meteorology, that is, the Southern African Telecommunications Administration and the Telecommunications Regulators Association of Southern Africa.

50. During the period under review, the main areas of cooperation included: assistance to the Southern African Telecommunications Administration through the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission in the feasibility study for the implementation of a Southern Africa Regional Information Infrastructure, which included network modernization and mechanisms of funding the upgrading of regional networks; the provision of an ITU expert for one year to secure the continuity of the secretariat of the Telecommunications Regulators Association of Southern Africa and technical assistance to the Association and its members in the implementation of their action plans.

14. United Nations Industrial Development Organization

51. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) technical cooperation with the

SADC region is focused on small and medium-sized enterprise development, cleaner production, quality control and metrology standards essential for the promotion of regional and international trade. Technical assistance was provided for the development of small, medium-sized and microenterprises in South Africa and for the establishment of cleaner production centres in Mozambique, South Africa and Zimbabwe. UNIDO participated in the rehabilitation of the industrial sector in Mozambique following the flood disaster in February 2000, with particular emphasis on the restoration of the salt production facilities. UNIDO assisted Lesotho in the preparation of documentation for its national implementation plan for persistent organic pollutants, which enabled the country to obtain US\$ 488,950 in Global Environment Facility funding.

III. Conclusions

52. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 37/248 of 21 December 1982, the Secretary-General has reported to the General Assembly on the assistance and support provided to the Southern African Development Community by Member States and the United Nations system. Until the end of the system of apartheid and the establishment of democratic governance in South Africa in 1994, the main focus of the reports was on the provision of economic and technical assistance to increase the economic self-reliance of SADC countries. Since that time, the international community in general, and the United Nations in particular, have supported SADC efforts to promote sustainable development and regional integration in a broad spectrum of economic and social areas.

53. In recent years, SADC has taken important initiatives in consolidating the progress made in the areas of consolidation and maintenance of democracy, peace and security. At their Summit held in Gaborone in 1996, the SADC heads of State launched the SADC Organ on Politics, Defence and Security (see A/52/1001). Relevant departments of the United Nations and Member States have taken steps to initiate and strengthen cooperation with SADC and its member States in the areas of conflict prevention, conflict resolution, peacekeeping and peace-building. The United Nations stands ready to increase its cooperation with SADC in these and related areas.



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Item 67 (i) of the preliminary list*

General and complete disarmament

Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*

Note by the Secretary-General

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* A/57/96/Rev.1.



I. Introduction

1. In its resolution 56/24 S of 29 November 2001, entitled "Follow-up to the advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*", the General Assembly requested all States to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken on the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament, and requested the Secretary-General to apprise the Assembly of that information at its fifty-seventh session.

2. By a note verbale dated 15 February 2002, all Member States were invited to inform the Secretary-General of the efforts and measures they had taken with regard to the implementation of the resolution and nuclear disarmament.

3. To date, five replies have been received. The text of those replies is reproduced in section II below and any additional replies received from Member States will be issued as addenda to the present report.

II. Information received from Governments

Dominican Republic

[Original: Spanish]
[13 June 2002]

The Dominican Republic is a party to the Tlatelolco Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (OPANAL) and this commitment reflects a willingness to reject nuclear weapons in the Caribbean and throughout Latin America.

Guatemala

[Original: Spanish]
[5 June 2002]

General Assembly resolutions 56/24 B, 56/24 S and 56/21 are of interest and world-wide importance in the quest for peace and security in a world free from the scourge of war, avoiding the danger of a nuclear war, in the hope that the countries possessing nuclear weapons in their territory will agree to submit their

installations to the safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency. For this purpose, the topic of the reasonable balance of forces must be tackled, so that all States in the world can have an acceptable offensive capacity limit.

Lebanon

[Original: English]
[12 April 2002]

Lebanon considers the threat and the use of nuclear weapons and that of the weapons of mass destruction as illegitimate.

Malaysia

[Original: English]
[14 June 2002]

1. On 8 July 1996, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) issued its historic advisory opinion on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*. It was and remains a resolute decision in the field of nuclear disarmament.

2. Malaysia remains committed to the goal of attaining general and complete disarmament in the world, in particular, nuclear disarmament. We are convinced that the only defence against a nuclear catastrophe is the total elimination of nuclear weapons. In that regard, we continued to introduce, for the sixth consecutive year, a resolution on the ICJ advisory opinion on the *Legality of the Threat or Use of Nuclear Weapons*. It was adopted by an overwhelming number of votes. The resolution reaffirmed the significant unanimous conclusion that there exists a legal obligation not only to pursue in good faith but also to bring to an early conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects. Malaysia considers the unanimous conclusion by ICJ to be a concrete basis for follow-up actions by Members of the Organization in their determined efforts to rid the world of nuclear weapons. As such, it was consistent with the solemn obligation made by States parties under article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. In that regard, we considered it critical for the States parties to implement the 13-point action plan for the systematic and progressive commitments towards nuclear disarmament.

3. Malaysia continued to work actively with the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) to strengthen the South-East Asia nuclear-weapon-free zone. It is our hope that the zone will create conditions conducive to peace and stability and promote confidence-building in the region. The establishment of the zone is also a reflection of the genuine commitment of the States of South-East Asia towards achieving their common disarmament goals. Malaysia ratified the Bangkok Treaty on 11 October 1996 and is working closely with its ASEAN neighbours in our common pursuit to encourage nuclear-weapon States to accede to the Protocol to the Treaty on the South-East Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone at an early date. Malaysia also strongly supports the establishment of nuclear-weapon-free zones in other regions of the world, particularly in volatile regions, such as the Middle East and South Asia.

4. Malaysia is fundamentally opposed to nuclear tests undertaken by any country and strongly supports the overwhelming international opinion against such tests. Malaysia signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 23 July 1998 and is taking steps to ratify the Treaty. Malaysia is also cooperating with the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization to host a verification facility (radionuclide monitoring station) in Malaysia in support of the International Monitoring System of the Treaty.

5. In adopting the Millennium Declaration on 8 September 2000, our leaders among other things, resolved "to strive for the elimination of weapons of mass destruction, particularly nuclear weapons, and to keep all options open for achieving this aim, including the possibility of convening an international conference to identify ways of eliminating nuclear dangers" (see General Assembly resolution 55/2, para. 9). Malaysia reiterates its commitment to pursue its long-term goal towards the elimination of all nuclear weapons. It underscores the importance of the multilateral approach towards disarmament and, in that context, strongly believes that the search for genuine measures for disarmament and non-proliferation, in particular in the area of nuclear disarmament, remains a high priority on the international agenda. Towards that end, Malaysia believes that every effort should be made to strengthen all existing disarmament and related treaties and agreements.

Qatar

[Original: Arabic]

[17 May 2002]

1. The State of Qatar acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons on 3 April 1989, it signed the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty on 24 September 1996 and ratified it on 3 March 1997, and it is thus in compliance with the relevant international covenants and conventions and United Nations resolutions.

2. The State of Qatar affirms the conclusions of the International Court of Justice concerning the legality of the threat or use of nuclear weapons.

3. In the context of the efforts made and measures taken in that regard, the State of Qatar:

(a) Participated in the Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty, held in New York from 11 to 13 November 2001;

(b) Participated in the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, held in New York from 8 to 19 April 2002;

(c) Is participating, in the framework of the League of Arab States, in the efforts to make the Middle East a region free of weapons of mass destruction, primarily nuclear weapons.

4. The State of Qatar affirms that it does not possess nuclear weapons and that it consequently supports all efforts made and all measures taken in this regard.



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General and complete disarmament

Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol

Note by the Secretary-General

1. At its fifty-fifth session, the General Assembly adopted resolution 55/33 J of 20 November 2000, entitled "Measures to uphold the authority of the 1925 Geneva Protocol", paragraphs 1 to 4 of which read as follows:

"The General Assembly,

"...

"1. Renews its previous call to all States to observe strictly the principles and objectives of the Protocol for the Prohibition of the Use in War of Asphyxiating, Poisonous or Other Gases, and of Bacteriological Methods of Warfare, signed at Geneva on 17 June 1925, and reaffirms the vital necessity of upholding its provisions;

"2. Notes with appreciation the recent withdrawal of reservations by two States parties to the Geneva Protocol;

"3. Calls upon those States that continue to maintain reservations to the 1925 Geneva Protocol to withdraw those reservations;

"4. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session a report on the implementation of the present resolution."

2. Since the adoption of this resolution, no notifications of new withdrawals of reservations by State parties have been received by the depositary of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

3. Should the Secretary-General receive notice of further withdrawals of reservations to the Protocol, Member States shall be duly informed of that fact.

* A/57/50/Rev.1.

